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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

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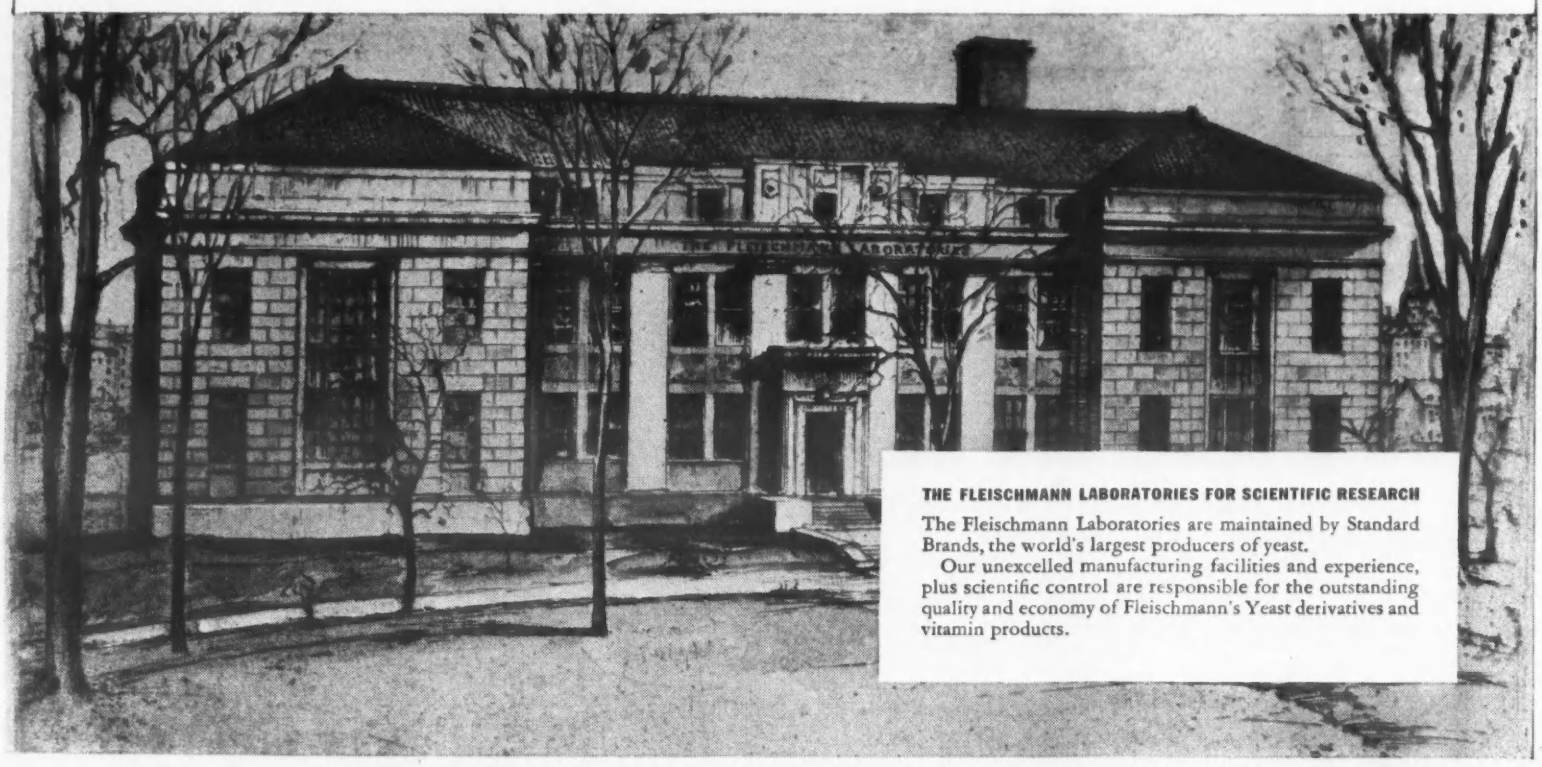

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THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

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Acetone, Butyl Solvents Sept. 3 Ceiling Void

OPD Washington Bureau

Effective date of maximum price regulation Nos. 36 and 37 setting ceiling prices on butyl alcohol, butyl acetate and acetone until October 3 by the Office of Price Administration was announced September 3, to give time for study of the changes that have occurred in the market price for acetone since the original announcement of the proposed ceiling. The orders were to become effective September 3.

While indications are that it may be necessary to adjust the ceiling on butyl alcohol upward because of the decline in the price of acetone, the official attitude of the OPA was stated to be that it does not want to raise the price of butyl if it can possibly help it. The postponement of the ef-

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Xylol Allocation To Start October 1

Complete allocation of aromatic petroleum and coaltar solvents other than benzol and toluol, starting October 1, was ordered August 29 by the Director General for Operations. The action was taken in an amendment to Order M-150. Between now and September 30, deliveries of aromatic petroleum and coaltar solvents are limited to preference ratings of A-2 or higher. Allocation control will not apply to users requiring 60 gallons or less a month.

Applicants for allocation must apply on form PD-600 by the tenth day of the month preceding the month for which allocation is requested, and suppliers must report their proposed deliveries by the fifteenth of each month, using form PD-601. Aromatic

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Cottonseed, Linseed Pricing Plan Issued

Secretary Wickard has announced the approval by President Roosevelt of an overall program involving prices, marketing and processing to be operated by the Commodity Credit Corporation in connection with this year's crops of soybeans, peanuts, cottonseed, and flaxseed. The primary purposes of the program are (1) to protect prices to farmers and implement the price supports announced by Secretary Wickard last Winter as an inducement to farmers to increase the production of oil crops to meet wartime military, lend-lease, and civilian needs, and (2) to preserve the ceiling prices of the Office of Price Administration on vegetable oil products as a part of the government effort to keep down the cost of living.

Farmers responded to the support price program by planting record acreages of peanuts, soybeans, and

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Coconut Oil Process Tax Suspension Voted

OPD Washington Bureau

The house bill (H. R. 6682) suspending the tax of 2 cents a pound imposed on the first processing of coconut oil of non-Philippine origin has been passed by the senate and is now awaiting approval by the house of an amendment terminating the suspension June 30, 1944. The house is expected to accept the amendment and send the bill to the President for his signature. The bill has been urged by the war agencies of the government to encourage the importation of coconut oil or copra and thus help to relieve the glycerin shortage.

Nicotine Sulphate Output Subsidized

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3, 1942

Diversion of 25,000,000 pounds of low-grade tobacco for the extraction of nicotinic sulphate and other by-products used in the manufacture of insecticides, the manufacture of insecticides is approved in a Department of Agriculture plan.

Payments which will be made by the Agricultural Marketing Administration to nicotine producers will equal the difference between the price processors must pay for the grades of tobacco involved and a fixed amount representing the price they can afford to pay for the raw material and still sell the finished product at ceiling prices.

Agricultural Insecticide Ass'n Re-Elects Cary

Problems of the industry, especially those relative to supplies for the 1942-43 season, were discussed at the Summer meeting of the Agricultural Insecticide & Fungicide Association, held at Spring Lake, N. J., August 26. J. B. Cary, of the Niagara Sprayer Company, Middleport, N. Y., was re-elected president.

Among the speakers from the various government agencies were Warren Mayer, chief of the insecticide and fungicide unit of the Chemicals Branch of the War Production Board; Melvin Goldberg, of the Chemicals Branch; Dr. P. H. Groggins, chief of the Office for Agriculture War Relations of the Department of Agriculture; Dr. R. C. Roarke, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Philip Lowry, of the Office of

—*Continued on page* 51

WPB Chemicals Branch Revamps Sectional Setups

OPD Washington Bureau

A number of important changes in the executive personnel and organization of the Chemicals Branch of the War Production Board have been announced by Dr. E. W. Reid, chief of the branch.

Lawrence Brown, who was staff sections coordinator, is made assistant branch chief in charge of staff sections and as such he will coordinate the functions of the five staff sections of the branch. James Raynolds, who was chief of the aromatics and intermediates section, was also made assistant chief of the branch and replaces Dr. H. S. Coith who has returned to his former employer, Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. D. P. Morgan continues as deputy branch chief and Dr. W. G. Whitman remains as chief assistant.

As assistant chief of the branch, Mr. Raynolds will have supervision over the commodity sections handling fats and oils, plastics and synthetic rubber, and protective coatings. Dr. Walter G. Whitman, also assistant chief of the branch, will supervise the sections handling alcohol and solvents, aromatics and intermediates, and inorganics.

Named to the vacancy of chief of the aromatics and intermediates section is Hugh D. Hughes, who came to the WPB from the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation.

This section takes over the plasticizers and glycols unit, which was formerly in the plastics and resins section.

A new transportation and packaging section is established within the Chemicals Branch, with Donald C.

—*Continued on page* 50

WPB Names Kanzler Operations Director

OPD Washington Bureau

Ernest Kanzler has been named Director General for Operations of the War Production Board. Mr. Kanzler succeeds Amory Houghton, who has resigned as of September 15, to return to his position as chairman of the board of the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.

Mr. Houghton tendered his resignation August 29 in order to relieve the WPB of "any possible embarrassment" arising from the recent antitrust decision in Toledo, involving the Corning Glass Works and many other glass container manufacturing companies. William E. Levis, chairman of the directorate of the Owens-Illinois Company, who has been serving as special assistant to Donald Nelson, chairman of the WPB, also submitted his resignation.

Mr. Kanzler, who has been serving as Deputy Chairman on Program Progress, will have supervision in his new post over all operations of the War Production Board carried out through industry branches and materials branches. He became chief of the Automotive Branch with headquarters in Detroit in January, 1942. In March, he was appointed regional

—*Continued on page* 72

PRP Rerating Banned For Plant Needs

OPD Washington Bureau

Companies operating under the Production Requirements Plan must not use the rerating provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 12 to expedite delivery of materials for the improvement, expansion or construction of their own plants, it is made clear in interpretation No. 1 to the regulation, announced September by the Director General for Operations.

Issuance of the interpretation was accompanied by a statement by the War Production Board's Compliance Branch that it is inaugurating an investigation of the uses which have been made of AA series reratings in connection with purchases of capital equipment. Branch officials said that in many instances deliveries of capital equipment have been rerated AA-1 or AA-2, and stated that in most cases these reratings probably were contrary to correct priorities procedures. or AA-2.

Chemical Allocations Extended in Scope

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production board in orders issued September 5, tightened controls over three more chemicals.

Under terms of M-226 dichloroethyl ether was placed under complete allocation and end-use control.

Order M-124 placed phthalic anhydride under complete allocation.

An amendment to order M-142 provided the same treatment for napthene and napthenic acids.

Effective date of the orders was fixed at October 1 for each of the products, and after that date no person may deliver or accept delivery of these chemicals without specific authorization from WPB.

In the case of napthene and napthenic acids, an exemption is provided for delivery or acceptance of delivery of any finished lubricants containing less than 20 percent of such acids.

Chilean Nitrate of Soda Trade Benefited by War's Demands

World War II is reviving the picturesque Chilean nitrate industry, first created by the Napoleonic Wars, to flourish through the last century to World War I when development of synthetic nitrogen processes threatened the natural industry with extinction, says Karl Falk, of the United States Department of Commerce, in a comprehensive historical and statistical article, "Chile's 'White Gold' Stages a Comeback," in the September 5 issue of *Foreign Commerce weekly*. With urgent military needs now requiring the greater part of the United States output of synthetic nitrogen products, the vast supplies of saltpeter, or natural sodium nitrate, of Chile are a boon to the war effort of the United Nations.

Excerpts from Mr. Falk's article, of particular commercial interest, follow:—

To supply the minimum nitrogen requirements of agriculture during the coming fertilizer year, the United States Department of Agriculture estimates that 400,000 tons must be made available. Part of this can be supplied from organic vegetables and animal by-products, but the larger part will have to be inorganic chemical nitrogen. Normally, nearly one-half the nitrogen used in this country is produced synthetically by fixing the nitrogen of the air, about one-third is imported, and the remainder is obtained as a by-product of the manufacture of coke.

Cut off from European suppliers, the United States is now largely dependent on Chile for imports of inorganic nitrogen materials, except for small shipments of calcium cyanamide from Canada. To obtain 200,000 tons of nitrogen equivalent, 1,200,000 tons of sodium nitrate would have to be imported. Although this would exceed prewar imports, much of the supplies formerly exported to Europe would now be available in Chile. The chief problem is one of transporting the material from South America to United States ports past enemy submarines lurking along shipping lanes.

Industry Reorganized

In 1933 when the [Chilean nitrate] industry was at its lowest ebb, it was reorganized as a state monopoly. Although private companies do the producing, they have to pay the government for rights to extract ore, and the government also takes 25 percent of the gross profits of the Chilean Nitrate & Iodine Sales Corporation (Corporacion de Ventas de Salitre y Yodo de Chile), which was set up to take charge of all distribution and sales. Because of the close relationship between nitrate sales and the finances of the country, the president of the corporation has also been the Minister of Finance of Chile. Foreign capital is largely British and American, although Spanish, Yugoslav, French, and German capital were represented as late as 1938 in smaller independent companies.

Three large producers, the Laurato Nitrate Company, Ltd., the Compania Salitrera Anglo-Chilean, and the Compania Salitrera de Terapaca y Antofagasta, account for 90 percent of the

—*Continued on page* 75

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals, oils, and drugs is currently as follows:—

Sept. 4, 1942	Aug. 28, 1942	Sept. 5, 1941
139.7	**140.1**	**129.0**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Prices were advanced on cod-liver oil, silver bullion, gum rosins, gum turpentine, cardamons, standard and Mexican allspices, Siauw mace, some birdseeds, dried blood at Chicago, and peanut meal in the Southeast.

Prices were reduced on Argentine casein, Eastern valerian, safflower, Indian celery seed, anise and lemongrass oils, caraway, Morocco coriander, some domestic mustard seeds and the like, and soybean meal at New York points.

Closing Markets

London Closing Cable

London, Sept. 4, 1942.

Prices on Canadian crude arsenic have been fixed at the maximum of £25 to £28 per ton. Mattogrosso ipecac is 18s. per pound; Minas, 12s. 9d. Chinese peppermint oil is 85s. per pound.

Silica Gel Allocation To Start October 1

Silica gel will be placed under complete allocation and use control on October 1, by General Preference Order M-219, issued by the Director General for Operations.

To guarantee that all available silica gel is directed into the most essential military purposes, today's order provides that no person may deliver or accept delivery of silica gel except by specific authorization by WPB, and that no silica gel may be used except for the specific purposes authorized. Persons desiring to obtain silica gel may apply to WPB on form PD-600, and persons seeking authorization to deliver, on form PD-601.

Reagent Chemicals Not Laboratory Equipment

Three orders affecting supplies of materials for research laboratories were issued September 1 by the Director General of Operations. Certain specifically approved small research laboratories are permitted to use an A-1-a preference rating to obtain reagent chemicals, by an amendment to order P-43, in place of the A-2 rating originally granted. The order is extended to October 1, 1942. It was originally scheduled to expire August 31.

Reagent chemicals, defined as "chemicals prepared and packed for reagent use in laboratories," are exempted from the provisions of L-144, by the terms of amendment No. 2, just issued. Oreder L-144 originally restricted sale and use of laboratory equipment to certain specific purposes named in the order. The change is accomplished by defining laboratory equipment to exclude reagent chemicals. Order L-144 is further changed by amendment No. 1 to exempt from its provisions orders placed by the armed forces and a number of other government agencies having to do with scientific research.

Glycols Allocated By WPB Order

OPD Washington Bureau

Order M-215 placing glycols under complete allocation control was issued September 5 by the War Production Board. Effective October 1, no person shall use, deliver or accept delivery of glycols in excess of 55 gallons without specific authorization of the board.

Glycols as defined in the order include ethyleneglycol, propyleneglycol, dithyleneglycol, triethyleneglycol, and physical mixtures of such glycols.

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Furfural Allocated For Synthetic Rubber

OPD Washington Bureau

After October 1, specific authorization must be obtained from the War Production Board to deliver, accept delivery of, or use furfural under terms of Order M-224, issued September 5 in a move to restrict nonessential uses of the product so as to build up supplies for expected heavy, increased demand in the synthetic rubber program.

Furfural, a product of chemical decomposition of oathulls and corncobs, is a highly useful industrial solvent and a component of synthetic resins. Its most important peacetime use as a solvent was in refining crude petroleum, but now it is used as a solvent in making butadiene for synthetic rubber.

WPB said that demand for furfural is expected to increase substantially within the next eight months and it is expected that the 1943 requirements will be five or six times as great as this year's. Facilities to produce 24,000,000 pounds of furfural are now being built and will be in operation by April 1, next year.

Under the allocation order, the only condition under which furfural deliveries may be made or accepted or furfural may be used without specific authorization, is when total use during one month is 55 gallons or less.

Obituaries

Dr. William E. Weiss

Dr. William Erhard Weiss, former chairman and general manager of the Sterling Products, Inc., this city, died in a hospital in Petoskey, Mich., September 3, of injuries received in an automobile collision September 1. Dr. Weiss's station wagon, driven by his

Dr. William E. Weiss

chauffeur, collided with another automobile. He had been staying at his Summer home near Indian river. He was sixty-three years of age.

Born in Canton, Ohio, Dr. Weiss graduated from the Philadelphia Col-

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Export License Deadline Extended

OPD Washington Bureau

The Board of Economic Warfare, Office of Exports, hereafter will issue individual export licenses for periods longer than six months in order to grant relief in certain cases to manufacturers and exporters. This action was taken in recognition of the fact that the manufacture of certain articles built to order requires more time than the six months for which such licenses formerly have been valid. Whenever additional time is required for completion of manufacture, exporters are requested, upon applying for licenses, to advise the Office of Exports as to the minimum time needed.

As a further aid to exporters and manufacturers, the Office of Exports has devised a method by which exporters may be assisted in obtaining small quantities of scarce commodities which are under allocation for shipment to Central and South American Republics. This system applies

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Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

An administrative problem that is harassing the President no end is what to do about the oil situation. No one is satisfied with the way matters now stand simply because there are too many agencies of the government that have something to say about it, and thus there is a complete lack of coordination and even cooperation to bring about a solution of the problem.

As petroleum czar, Mr. Ickes thoroughly dislikes the prospect of fuel rationing and the gasoline rationing program in the East that has been put into effect by Mr. Henderson. Rationing should be undertaken only as a last resort, he says. Congress is raising ned because the situation has been allowed to get in the state that it is and is making one investigation after another, without, however, getting anywhere. And the Petroleum Industry War Council is claiming that its efforts to keep up production by encouraging new discoveries are being hamstrung by a short-sighted view of WPB in refusing to release materials for this purpose.

The situation has reached such a state that Mr. Roosevelt is being importuned from many quarters to take the entire question of control over the oil industry and place it in the hands of a single agency or one man. In fact, PIWC seriously considered adopting a resolution requesting Mr. Roosevelt to issue such an executive order at its recent meeting here, but on second thought decided to wait a while longer and see what future developments bring forth.

Advertising Officially Favored

The Treasury is taking a farsighted attitude on business advertising, even though at the moment many industries have nothing at all to sell to the civilian population. The Treasury believes that business should continue its advertising just as it has been doing in the past.

Internal revenue officials gave effect to this policy recently when they gave assurances that there is no intention to restrict "reasonable and normal advertising" by disallowing it as a deductible expense in income tax returns. In general, advertising will be considered a legitimate deduction for tax purposes, except when it is carried to an "unreasonable extent" or becomes "an obvious attempt to avoid tax payments," and this policy will apply alike to companies engaged wholly, partly, or not at all in government contract work.

Treasury officials feel that war does not eliminate the need for advertising but, rather, creates new fields for it as, for example, in taking the place of salesmen whose travel is restricted by automobile, tire, and gasoline rationing, in acquainting the public with substitutes, and particularly in the case of new concerns, so that when the war ends and they turn to peacetime production the public will be familiar with their names, and hence their plant investment may be protected.

Trust Law Moratorium

The much-discussed question of what to do about enforcement of the antitrust laws during the priod of the war is bobbing up in Congress again, but as much as the big organizations would like to see it done, there are no indications that either the administration or Congress is yet ready to suspend enforcement for the duration.

The Administration has declared its willingness to go as far as suspending prosecution of antitrust law violators while the war is on—but no farther. A bill having the principle effect has been introduced in both the senate and the house by the chairmen of the judiciary committees at the request of Attorney-General Biddle, Secretary of Navy Knox, and Secretary of War Stimson.

It, of course, is completely unsatisfactory to those demanding suspension of enforcement becuase it would simply mean to industry that unwitting violations are not to be overlooked in wartime any more than they would be in peacetime. And although industrial leaders are being urged to do everything possible to speed and increase production, they can expect to be hauled into court for prosecution after the war if they should step over the line in the meantime.

More Raid Insurance

Within a few weeks business firms will be able to obtain government insurance against destruction of securities, currency, and valuable documents, such as deeds, contracts, financial agreements, and selling agreements, as a result of enemy air raids.

These items were expressly excluded from the program of the government for insuring property damage growing out of the war because they fell into a category different from that of destruction of buildings, plants, dwellings. But, the request of business leaders that these too be covered has started negotiations between the War Damage Corporation and the casualty companies to work out a program.

It is expected that the matter will be handled in much the same way that property damage insurance is now being handled—formation of a pool of casualty companies to write up the policies and act as the agents of WDC. Under this arrangement the applicants for such insurance would deal directly with their casualty companies instead of with WDC.

Turn In the Bombs

The Office of Civilian Defense hopes that, should there be an air raid, the people do not run out afterward and gather up the bomb fragments for souveniers. These fragments are of much more vital use to the army than they can ever be to the civilian population to put on the mantlepiece and proudly exhibit to visitors.

To the layman a piece of an enemy bomb means nothing, but to a military expert it may tell a story that is vital to defenses and the prosecution of the war. For example it can give the military the information it needs on the material being employed by the enemy. The location of the object, its position, and the degree or lack or penetration can be of highest importance.

In preparation for work of this kind, OCD has formed a technical intelligence unit composed of representatives of the technical and scientific professions to observe and reports on the effects of air raids and other enemy action.

Silver for Industry

The Treasury's announcement that its hoard of "free" silver—1,350,000,000 ounces—is being "lend-leased" to industry for use in war plants suggests that the country at last may derive some benefits from the fruits of a silver policy which, from an economic standpoint, has bordered on sheer folly.

Under two congressional enactments the Treasury has been buying all domestically mined silver at 71.11 cents an ounce, while the world price for silver has been down around 35 cents. Since the Treasury, by law, is prohibited from selling any of this silver at less than $1.29 an ounce, it has been able to do nothing with the metal except to store it at West Point.

It is not entirely clear from the Treasury's announcement on just what basis the silver stocks are being made available for industrial war uses, but if the assertion that they are being "lend-leased" is to be taken literally, it may be assumed that the statutory disposal price of $1.29 an ounce has

—*Continued on page* 53

U.S. Technicians Study Brazil Needs

OPD Washington Bureau

Dispatch of a technical mission to Brazil to strengthen the industrial economy of that country for war against Germany and Italy was announced September 2 by President Roosevelt. The mission is headed by Morris L. Cooke, former administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration. Other members were not announced immediately.

Conversion of Brazilian industry to war manufacture is the primary aim of the mission rather than the building up of an entirely new munitions industry, President Roosevelt explained. He said that "large shipments of machinery and plant equipment will not be involved in the development program." The program, he said, will be based largely on practical recommendations for the application of mass production methods and modern industrial techniques, in

—*Continued on page* 75

Price-Control Urged For Latin America

OPD Washington Bureau

Desirability of the governments of Latin-America taking steps to prevent profiteering in scarce products and materials imported from the United States so that the ultimate consumers in those countries will benefit from the price-controls imposed here was stressed by Seymour E. Harris, director of export price-control of the Office of Price Administration in a statement made public August 31 by the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Mr. Harris said that without inter-American cooperation in price-control, one or more groups somewhere along the line may absorb large profits at the expense of the ultimate consumer. He urged that evidence of profiteering be turned over to the United States embassies for transmission to price-

—*Continued on page* 51

Basic Magnesium, Inc. Starts Production

OPD Washington Bureau

The world's largest magnesium plant, with a rated capacity approximately three and a half times total U. S. output in 1941, has started production, A. H. Bunker, chief, Aluminum and Magnesium Branch of the WPB, announced September 2. The plant is the Basic Magnesium, Inc., in Las Vegas., Nev., the latest of five magnesium plants that have entered production in recent weeks. The others are the new Dow Chemical Company plant in Texas, the Ford Motor Company plant in Michigan, the Permanente Metals Corporation, Mainteca, California, plant and the New England Lime Company's Connecticut plant.

Of these, the Basic and Dow plants use standard electrolytic processes. The other three use the new ferro-silicon process developed within the past year. All five plants were financed and are owned by the government through the Defense Plant Corporation. The total cost approximates $175,000,000.

Chem. Warfare Service Incendiary Units Agent

OPD Washington Bureau

The Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army has been designated as the only agency to authorize the sale and delivery of incendiary units for demonstration purposes, it was announced September 3 by the Director General for Operations.

Order L-115, issued on May 7, stipulated that sale and delivery of incendiary units could be made only on the written authorization of the United States Army or the United States Navy. Since the Chemical Warfare Service has been designated by both the War Department and the Navy Department to issue such authorization, this change, amendment No. 1, in wording was made to clarify procedure under the order.

Chromite Sands In Ore. Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

A continuing step in the search for strategic and critical minerals by the Department of the Interior is under way by the investigation, with the aid of geophysics, of chromite-bearing beach sands in Oregon, the Geological Survey reported September 3 to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. Surveys along the Oregon beaches, which for the last seventy-five years have been known to contain large amounts of black sand, have located deposits containing chromite, ilmenite, magnetite, and zircon in sufficient quantities to encourage mining.

Investigations by government agencies and private companies thus far indicate reserves, in coastal terraces representing ancient raised beaches, of 1,400,000 long tons of sand averaging between 5 and 9 percent of chromic oxide and as much as one percent of zircon. Present beaches are estimated to contain perhaps 90,000 long tons of sand averaging 5 percent or more of chromic oxide. Geologists believe that extensive but unknown reserves are probably present at other locations in which black sands occur.

Ga. Bauxite Blocked Out Total Is 500,000 Tons

OPD Washington Bureau

Carrying forward the war program of the Department of the Interior engineers and geologists of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey have blocked out more than 500,000 tons of valuable bauxite in two Georgia counties, the Office of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes announced September 3. Some of the bauxite may be used immediately.

Information submitted by the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey after extensive investigations indicated that, out of the total of 500,000 tons of bauxite deposits in the area, over 200,000 tons contain better than 50 percent alumina and rate as a "grade B" ore, which is next to the best quality ore for yielding metallic aluminum.

Tank Truck Rates Are GMPR Exempt

OPD Washington Bureau

Recognizing the shifting of tank trucks to new routes and territories to meet emergency transportation needs, the Office of Price Administration today authorized tank truck operators to charge rates above levels of last March, subject, however, to OPA adjustment. At the same time, as a protection to the general price level, OPA requires operators, in reporting the new rates, to include a statement from the person paying the transportation charge that the increase would not be made the basis of a commodity price increase or petition to OPA to raise the ceiling of any commodity under price control.

This pricing method is contained in amendment No. 18 to supplementary regulation No. 14, which became effective September 1. Without this amendment, tank truck rates would

—*Continued on page* 72

War Risk Insurance Nominal Rates Cancelled

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Shipping Administration announced September 1 that following advices received from the Office of Price Administration, the War Shipping Administration has withdrawn nominal war risk insurance rates covering the importation of certain commodities. Effective September 1, shipments of such commodities will take the rates which prevailed under insurances granted by the War Shipping Administration in the month of July and published in bulletins C-5 and C-6 of the War Shipping Administration.

The commodities affected by this announcement are:—Nickel and alloys, manganese ore, industrial chemicals, chrome ore or chromite, soap and toilet preparations, and flaxseed.

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Potassium Iodide *(Cryst.-Gran.-Powd.)*
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Chemical Workers Show Slight Drop

Employment Off 0.4 Percent —Payroll Total Gains 3.4% —Both Above 1941 Figures

Employment in factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and related products in the United States dropped 0.4 percent between June 15 and July 15, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. At the end of the monthly period employment was 3.4 percent above the corresponding level of 1941. Payrolls showed a gain of 1.2 percent between June 15 and July 15, and stood 24.0 percent above the corresponding level for 1941.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number for factory employment in the chemical group of industries July 15 was 156.2 (100 equals 1923-25 average), compared with 156.7 for June 15 and 146.0 for July 15, last year. For payroll totals the index

—*Continued on page* 50

Nitrocellulose M Order Revised by War Board

OPD Washington Bureau

Two changes in the soluble nitrocellulose order, M-196, were made August 31 by the Director General for Operations. The first removes from the restrictions of the order nitrocellulose suitable for dynamite manufacture. This grade is not suitable for other uses and no need exists for allocating it.

The second change takes undissolved film scrap out of allocation control. The amended order gives the Director authority to issue directions for the delivery and use of undissolved film scrap, but permits its free circulation where such directions are not issued.

Road-Marking Paint May Use Batu or Copal Gum

OPD Washington Bureau

Restrictions on road-marking paints are revised to allow use of up to one pound of Batu gum, or up to two pounds of Congo Copal gum, or both, per gallon of paint by amendment No. 1 to M-56 issued September 3 by the Director General for Operations.

Stocks on hand of these two natural resins have remained substantial because of reduction in demand growing out of cessation of manufacture of products formerly requiring protective coatings containing them. These two resins are used relatively less than others in substitution for more critical shellac, phenol, and formaldehyde resins. Batu gum and Congo Copal gum make good road-marking paint, preventing the waste of critical pigments, lithopone and titanium dioxide, in inferior paint. The original order as amended June 5, 1942, permitted only half-a-pound of Batu gum per gallon of paint to be used.

Strategic Metals Mining Tax Exempt

OPD Washington Bureau

Moving to encourage greater production of strategic metals in this country, the senate finance committee on September 2 voted to exempt the mining of manganese, tungsten, chromite, antimony, mercury, tin, platinum, and vanadium from the excess profits tax. Income from mining operations in these metals, however, is still subject to the normal and surtax corporation rates.

As a further step in the same direction, the committee agreed to give further consideration to the advisability of adding mica, nickel and tantalum to the list and appointed a subcommittee of five to study a proposal to allow mines to charge depletion on a tonnage basis to meet a situation where—as in the case today—many mines are digging in one year what would normally be a three-year output.

Earlier in the committee deliberations on the new tax bill, it agreed

—*Continued on page* 50

AMA Has Regional Offices in Seven Cities

OPD Washington Bureau

Establishment of seven regional offices to administer field activities of the Agricultural Marketing Administration was announced September 1 by the Department of Agriculture. Regional headquarters will be at New York City, Atlanta, Chicago, Des Moines, Dallas, Denver, and San Francisco.

The seven regional administrators and the regions and headquarters for each follow:

Northeast—Buell F. Maben—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y.,

—*Continued on page* 57

Cosmetic L-171 Meaning Of 'Product' Interpreted

OPD Washington Bureau

Interpretation No. 1 of the toiletries and cosmetics order L-171 and schedule 1 and 2 was issued September 2 by the Director General for Operations to clarify the meaning of certain provisions. The first part of the interpretation emphasizes that the word "product" refers to classes of toiletries and cosmetics, rather than to individual items or varieties coming within the classes.

Thus, cleansing cream is a "product," and any person making two or more varieties of cleansing cream is still making only one product for the purposes of the order. This interpretation is important in connection with the determination of production and sales quotas of schedule 1, and sizes permitted under schedule 2.

The interpretation also gives a detailed explanation of the procedures to be used in determining quotas under schedule 1, and in determining quotas where one variety of a product is on list 1 of the order, and other varieties on list 2.

Drugs, Cosmetics Put In WPB Chemicals Branch

OPD Washington Bureau

Transfer of the drug and pharmaceutical section of the WPB Health Supplies Branch of the Chemicals Branch and inclusion of the Toiletries and Cosmetics Branch in the Chemicals Branch, were announced September 4 by A. I. Henderson, Deputy Director General for Industry Operations.

The reorganization, Mr. Henderson said, is designed to include in a single unit of WPB all administrative matters relating to chemical products. Changes in personnel which the reorganization will effect will be announced later.

Cinchona Contract Promotes And Extends Private Projects

OPD Washington Bureau

The contract signed recently between the Defense Supplies Corporation and the American Quinine Company establishes the company as the corporation's agent in Guatemala and Ecuador to procure all cinchona produced in those countries to be made into quinine and other anti-malarials for the government's stockpile, it was explained in informed official quarters September 3. It does not, however, give the company the right to select the processors of the bark. This is to be done by the corporation itself. Also it does not interfere with private production enterprises, such as the experimental plantation, "El Naranjo," of Merck & Co., in the highlands of Guatemala.

The contract was entered into about a month ago as a step in the general program of the government for orderly tapping of Latin America's cinchona resources, which have now become so valuable to the United Nations' war effort because of the loss of Java, the world's principal source of quinine supply, to the Japanese. By reason of the fact that the Defense Supplies Corporation is the only authorized importer of cinchona or quinine under general imports order M-63, officials felt that it was necessary to select an agent to handle the procurement of the bark in these two countries.

Wide Development Planned

It is not intended, however, that American Quinine Company shall be the only developer of the quinine resources of Guatemala and Ecuador—other interests are privileged to exploit the resources as well—but the company is responsible for seeing to it that the bark is properly cared for and for gathering the bark for the corporation.

In addition to its acting as the buying agent of cinchona in Guatemala and Ecuador for the Defense Supplies Corporation, the company is also required to carry on a program of development of the quinine resources there by conducting surveys to discover new areas where cinchona trees

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Totaquine Standards May Be Raised

OPD Washington Bureau

Representatives of the army, the navy, the public health service, the War Production Board and the National Research Council met for more than five hours September 1 discussing whether it is necessary to change the U.S.P. standards for totaquine. It was reported after the meeting that no decision had been reached.

Approximately twenty-five persons attended the meeting, held at the National Research Council, and both sides of the question were presented. At the present time the U.S.P. standards for totaquine call for not less than 10 percent of quinine alkaloid and a minimum requirement of 70 percent total alkaloids. Much of the discussion revolved around whether the language of the standard should not be changed from "not less than" to "more than" 10 percent of quinine.

In some government quarters it is felt that, in view of the shortage of quinine and the probable need that the government use totaquine as an antimalarial agent, the standards should be made very strict to be certain that the government, in its purchases, is acquiring an active agent.

WPB Forms Canadian Priorities Division

OPD Washington Bureau

Establishment of a Canadian Division to handle Canadian priorities problems in the Office of Operations of the War Production Board has been announced by Director General for Operations. J. Tucker will be director of the new division, with headquarters located with the Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa, Canada.

Caffeine, Theobromine To Be Allocated Oct. 1

OPD Washington Bureau

A complete allocation program for caffeine and theobromine, effective October 1, was ordered September 5 by the War Production Board because of the shortage in shipping space for the raw materials from which these products are made.

The order, M-222, provides that producers, refiners, importers, and users, except wholesale and retail druggists who use caffeine and theobromine for medicinal purposes, must apply to WPB for monthly allocations. The order does not cover standard dosage forms of the products, such as tablets, capsules, and the like, nor to deliveries of less than 2 pounds.

The order also carries a provision restricting the manufacture of caffeine through methylation of theobromine.

The order will be administered by the health supplies branch.

Oil Excess Transport Claims Rules Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

Regulations for the payment by the Defense Supplies Corporation of the excess transportation cost which those producing, manufacturing or purchasing crude oil or compensable products have been forced to meet since August 1 in the movement of these products into the eastern area were issued August 31 by the corporation.

The regulations provide that claims made be filed with the Defense Supplies Corporation, 33 Liberty street, New York city, on a monthly basis. Extra transportation costs are to be accumulated until the end of the month and applications for adjustment are to be filed on or before the last day of the second calendar month following the month in which such costs were incurred.

All such applications are to be filed in quadruplicate on forms provided by the corporation. As soon as an application is submitted and upon preliminary examination it is ascertained to be in proper form the Corporation will advance to the applicant 75 percent of the claim and the re-

—*Continued on page* 72

Drug and Other Special Plant Possibilities of the Americas

By D. M. Crooks

Division of Drug and Related Plants, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture

Contributed to Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, Mexico City, July 6 to 16, 1942

(*Concluded from August* 31 *issue*)

Some of the plants that should be given careful consideration for production in the Americas may be classed in several general groups, such as those yielding drugs, gums and resins, essential oils, fatty oils and waxes, insecticides, tannins, and spices and other flavoring materials.

Plants Yielding Drugs

A large number of plants throughout the world are used for their medicinal properties; however, the actual volume and commercial value of the products obtained from any one of them is relatively small. For this reason the cultivation of plants for medicinal purposes does not usually become an extensive enterprise in any one area. Among the miscellaneous group of medicinal plants that should be considered for production in regions of the Americas, for example, *Cinchona* species, cubebs (*Piper cubeba*), nux vomica (*Strychnos nux vomica*), papaya (*Carcia papaya*), psyllium (*Plantago* species), sandalwood (*Santalum* species), and senna (*Cassia senna*) are worth considering in the region to which they are adapted and where facilities for their culture exist. These are suggested not because of the importance of their products as medicines in all cases but because their is a considerable market for them in the United States.

Among those drug plants that are of most significance to the Americas, cinchona, the source of quinine, is most important. From the standpoint of our future welfare, the cinchona industry should be developed in the Andes region of South America where the trees are native. The fact

—*Continued on page* 62

MERCK CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE VITAMIN FIELD

1934 *Ascorbic Acid Merck (U.S.P.) was made available.*

1936 *Vitamin B_1 was synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories.*

1937 *Vitamin B_1 Merck (Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P.) was made available.*

1938 *Nicotinic Acid Merck (U.S.P.) (Niacin) and Nicotinamide Merck (Niacinamide) were made available.*

1938 *Riboflavin Merck (Vitamin B_2) was made available.*

1938 *Alpha-Tocopherol (Vitamin E) was identified and synthesized by Merck chemists and their collaborators in other laboratories.*

1939 *Vitamin B_6 was synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories.*

1940 *Vitamin B_6 Hydrochloride Merck was made available.*

1940 *Alpha-Tocopherol Merck (VitaminE) was made available.*

1940 *Vitamin K_1 Merck (2-Methyl-3-Phytyl-1, 4-Naphthoquinone) was made available.*

1940 *Menadione Merck (2-Methyl-1, 4-Naphthoquinone) (Vitamin K Active) was made available.*

1940 *Pantothenic Acid (Member of B Complex) was identified and synthesized by Merck chemists and their collaborators in other laboratories.*

1940 *Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory Merck was made available.*

WITH vitamins commercially available as pure substances, it is possible to formulate desirable vitamin combinations with consummate ease. By using these pure chemicals of known and uniform potency, the proportions of the individual vitamins can be readily adjusted to meet the pharmaceutical manufacturer's specific requirements. It is only through the use of these pure vitamins that the high dosages indicated in severe deficiency states can be provided.

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Current Market Quotations

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September 4, 1942

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports is indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —

Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1] gms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- *.168
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - *.173
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - *.158
Methyl (see M).

* OPA ceiling for Eastern territory (the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof); ceilings ½c. per lb. higher for Western territory (all other States of the United States).

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —

Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.88 - 3.63
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.58 - 6.58
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.43
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth, CP, dms., works..... 100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.92
USP XI, al. dms., works, 100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride,[2] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] producers, primary jobbers, special, USP, 200-lb. bbls., f.o.b. shipment point*..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .45 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .59 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .61 - —
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .40 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .41 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .54 - —
1-lb. ctns.,† same basis. lb. .56 - —

*Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.

†3c. per lb. may be added for acid packaged in canisters, and 5c. per lb. when packaged in 1-lb. bots.

Adipic, fib., dms., works....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[3] bots., dms.....oz. 1.50 - 1.70
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
Acid, benzoic, USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% gran., bulk, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP ‡25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —

Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.

Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½

Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03½- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[2,5] 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. N.Y.. lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, dlvd. N.Y..lb. .17¼- .18¼

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric[1] cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt. lb. .20½- —
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
100 lbs., dms., or kgs..lb. .21½- —
50 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .22 - —
25 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .24 - —
5 lbs., in 5-lb. cont....lb. .29 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., one shipment. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N.Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18¼ Nom.

Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14½- .15
tanks .....lb. .14 - —

Cresylic (coaltar),[6] high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 210°-215°) dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 5 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —

Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .31

Gallic, NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
less than 5.....lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Acid, hydrobromic, dilute, 10%, cbys..lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
rubber dms.....lb. .08 - .08½

48%, lead cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .13 - —

Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09½

Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns. lb. .75 - .80

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys, 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —

USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .20¼- .20¾

Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½

Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —

Nicotinic, 1,000-lb lots, fib. dms., lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.25 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.30 - —
5-lb tins.....lb. 5.46 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —

Nicotinic, amide, 25-lb. lots..lb.11.00 - —
5-lb. lots.....lb.11.10 - —

Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 6.75- —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .22 - —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).

Oxalic,[1] dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
900 lbs. or over.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller quantities...lb. .12½- —

Palm oil,[5] white dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13¼
tanks .....lb. .12½- —

Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9, cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Mete. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 85%, s. g., 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347 cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10½- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07¼

Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —

Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.10 - —
resub., cns.....lb. 2.60 - —

Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E. gal. .25 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split). tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37

Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40

Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69

Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18¾- .19¼

Stearic,[5] double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .14 - .15¼
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13½- .16¼
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .17 - .18¾

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.62
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —

Tannic,[6] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Price Ceiling • [2]—Price Suggestion or Agreement
[3]—Full Priority Control • [4]—Industry Control
[5]—General Limitation Order • [6]—Allocation

Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., c.l. lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs. or more lb. .35 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs. lb. .35½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton lb. .34 - —
tankcars lb. .34 - —
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms. lb. .36 - .37
hyd., dms. lb. .35 - .36
Agar,[5] Kobe, No. 1, strip lb. 3.50 - —
dom., f.o.b. San Diego, Cal. lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls. lb. No stocks
Albumen, blood, dom., dms., f.o.b. Chicago lb. .65 - .70
soluble, dried, c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
bg. lots, same basis lb. .15 - .20
imported, bgs. lb. No prices
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.73 - 1.78
powd., dms., bbls. lb. 1.78 - 1.83
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
import, cs. lb. 1.73 - 1.78
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .131 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .27 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .09 - —
Benzyl, cns. lb. .65 - .75
dms. lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- .168
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - .178
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12½- .158

* The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

secondary, dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms., lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .13 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs. lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs. lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs. lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs. lb. 2.00 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Denatured,[1,2,3] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E. gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., divd., dms. gal. .70 - —
tanks, E., divd. lb. .58 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 5c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works gal. .64 - —
19 bbls., E. works gal. .66 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .69 - —
dms., c.l., E. works gal. .60 - —
19 dms., E. works gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 dms. works gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works gal. .53 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E. gal. .57 - —
19 dms., works, E. gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms, works, E., gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works gal. .50 - —
SD2BG (Replaced by SD2BH).
SD2BH, works, c.l., dms. gal. .60½- —
19 dms. gal. .62½- —
1 to 18 dms. gal. .65½- —
tanks gal. .53½- —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works gal. .61½- —
1 to 18, E. works gal. .64½- —
tanks, E. works gal. .51 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works gal. .61 - —
20 dms., to c.l. gal. .63 - —
1 to 9 dms. gal. .66 - —
tanks, E. works gal. .54 - —

Ttankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unt.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., divd. lb. .12 - .15
tanks, divd. lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd. lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., divd. lb. .11½- .14
tanks, divd. lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l. gal. 8.19 -
19 dms. gal. 8.22½- —
5 to 8 dms. gal. 8.25½- —
1 to 4 dms. gal. 8.25½- —
tanks gal. 8.12 -
absolute, dms., c.l. gal. 8.64 -
5 to 18 dms. gal. 8.70½- —
1 to 4 dms. gal. 8.70½- —

Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 4c. higher than dms. Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon more than the above prices on molasses alcohol.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works. lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works. lb. .25 - .35
tanks, wks. lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works. lb. .0860- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest. gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .47 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls. lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs. lb. .70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis. lb. .60 - —
less than 2,000 lbs. b. .65 - —

Alcohol, propyl, normal, dms., works. gal. .67 - .70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 8,000 lbs., f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y. lb. .44 - —
475-lb. lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
car lots, wks. lb. .40 - —
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia., lb. .53 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works. gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .13 - —
5-10-gal. dms., works lb. .15 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. .60 - .85
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice, Mexican, bgs. lb. .26½- .27
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per gram. 1.00 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .17 - .18
Curacao, cs. lb. .65 - .70
gourds, bbls. lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs. lb. .58 - .60
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls. lb. 5.45 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. 5.47 - —
25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.54 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Althea root, whole, bbls. lb. .68 - 1.35
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, divd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls. lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd. 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., bbls., 10 or over, divd. lb. .10½- —
1 to 9, divd. lb. .11 - —
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, divd. lb. .09½- —
1 to 9, divd. lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works. lb. .08 - —
12,100 to 40,000 lbs., works. lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .10 - —
140 to 375 lbs., works. lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works. lb. .12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works. lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., bbls., works lb. .04 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0310- —
light, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., bgs., divd. lb. .14½- —
bbls., c.l., divd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., bbls., divd. lb. .15 - —
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls. lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms. lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.30
Aluminum, 98-99%,[2,3,4] c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm. lb. .56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dm. lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm. lb. .38 - —
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb.dm. lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm. lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm. lb. .59 - —
rubber compound, 200-lb. dm. lb. .40 - —
unpolished, standard, 250-lb. dm. lb. .36 - —
varnish, standard, 300-lb. dm. lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoices on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks., lb. .50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works. lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots. lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal. with Hopewell, Va. ton. 90.00 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., refrigeration,[6] tanks, works. lb. .05 - —
pure, cycls., divd., Met., N.Y., lb. .16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys. lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l. lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .02½- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works. lb. .04 - —

Ammonia,[6] benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more. lb. 1.06 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs. lb. 1.07 - —
900 lbs. or less. lb. 1.10 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., divd. Met. N. Y. lb. .0564- .0614
Bichromate, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls. lb. .16 - .18
Borate, bbls., kgs. lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls. lb. .31 - .35
bxs. lb. .34 - .38
kegs lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms., divd. Met. N.Y. lb. .08¾- .09¼
cns., same basis lb. .14¼- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls. lb. .10 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. .13 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls. lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .80 - —
50-lb. dms. lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms. lb. .84 - .85
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots. lb. 3.71 - —
jars lb. 3.96 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls. lb. .12 - —
Molybdate, kgs., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .23 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs. lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs, dom. lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bls. lb. .37 - —
kgs. lb. .39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works. unit-ton. No prices
pure, bbls. lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous lb. .24½- —
paste lb. .09½- —
Sulphate,[1,6] dom., bulk, f.o.b. cars at any one of 45 inland producing ovens. ton. 28.20 - —
f.o.b. cars, at any one of 21 Atlantic Coast ports, ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works. lb. .08 - —
dms., works. lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works. lb. .08 - —
dms., works. lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms. lb. .45 - .55
tech., kgs. lb. .40 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal,[6] gray, dom., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd. lb. .14½- .17
l.c.l., divd. lb. .15 - .17½
tanks, divd. lb. .13½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Chlorides, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .102 - —
tanks, works lb. .08½- —
Naphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .14 - —
refd., l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .16 - —
Nitrite, bots. lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .35 - 1.35
import., natural, bls. lb. 3.25 - —
Angostura, bark, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Anilin oil,[6] dms. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
tanks lb. .12½- —
Salt, dms., works. lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Cyprus, bgs. lb. .37½- .38
Ecuador, bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Mexican, fair, bgs. lb. .34 - .34½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Star lb. .55 - .56
Trukish, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Anisic aldehyde, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto paste, bxs. lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs. lb. .06 - .06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works. lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb. .70 - —
Antimony better (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys. lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2,4] bulk, c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%, lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70% lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., divd. E. of Miss. River. lb. .40 - —
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots. oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .25 - .26
Arecoline, hydrobromide, bots., oz. 11.25 -11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85% basis, 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports. 100 kilos. 105.00 - —
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y. kilo. 132.00 -134.00
Arnica flowers, bls. lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Root, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
bbls. lb. .09½- .09¾

Arsenic, metal, lump, ch. lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns. lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots. lb. 5.58 - —
jars lb. 5.43 - —
Red, import, cs. lb. No prices
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White,[6] powd., kgs., c.l. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs. lb. .55 - .60
powd., bls., bxs. lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N.Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mones, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, f.o.b. plant. lb. .05¼- .12
process form, bgs., f.o.b. plant. lb. .05¾- 13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point. ton. 30.00 - —
Barbadoes, any quantity, f.o.b. Dunellen, N. J. lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 40.00 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., gross weight, f.o.b. western shipping points. ton. 32.90 —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis ton. 25.50 - —
brilliant, selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis. ton. 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 500-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis ton. 25.50 - —
jet, 2,000 lbs. gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point. ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery. ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots. oz. 24.50 - —
Sulphate, bots. oz. 18.75 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs. lb. .70 - .80
Barbasco root (see cube root).
Barberry bark, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Tree bark, bls. lb. No stocks
Barbital, cs, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs. lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 96% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, c.l., works. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs lb. .60 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls. lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs. lb. .10 - .12
tech., dom., cryst., Zone 1, bgs., c.l. divd. lb. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. 90.00 - —
bbls., c.l. divd. lb. 79.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. 92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. 94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., divd. lb. 83.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. 96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. 100.00 - —
bbls., c.l., divd. lb. 89.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. 102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. 83.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. 97.80 - —
bbls., c.l., divd. lb. 58.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. 99.80 - —
Barium chloride, technical, zones are as follows: Zone 1, New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss., R., north of Miss., north of Ark., line.

Zone 2. Tenn., No. and So. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., and Fla. Zone 3, Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, and Ariz. Zone 4. Wash., Ore., Calif., and Nev.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works. lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.77 - —
jars lb. 4.62 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks. lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns. (50 lbs. each), ton and car-load lots. lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots. lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .09½- .10
kgs. lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis. ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse, N.Y. ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis, ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., New York ton. 34.00 - —
Southern off color, bgs., mines. ton. 17.50 —
95.75%, bgs., mines. ton. 18.00 —
ore, bulk, mines. ton. 8.00 - —
German ton. No prices
Italian ton. No prices

Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay rum, bbls.....gal. 1.40 - 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.15
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works. ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms.. lb. .45 - .55
NF VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs...lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Benzol,[2,6] 90%, dms., returnable, works..gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .23 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 2.50 - —
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald...lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - —
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs.....lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots... lb. 2.86 - —
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.85
175-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Subcarbonate, X-ray, 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.49 - 1.72
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.24 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns..lb. 1.29 - 1.57
250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots...lb. 2.50 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black,[2] acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
2, c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
3, c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
4, c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
5, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
6, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
7, c.l.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
8, c.l.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —

Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.

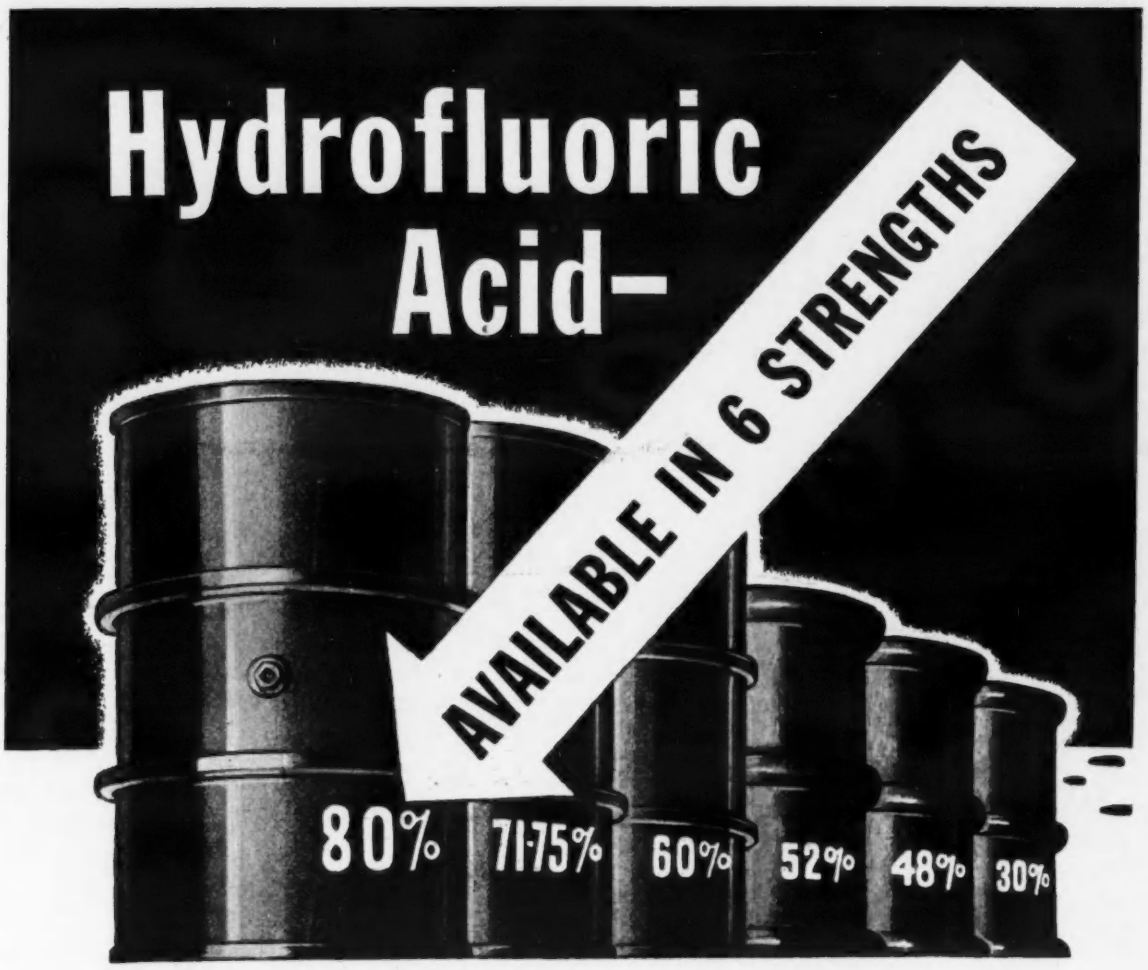
Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .08 - —
divd. .....lb. .08 - —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03550- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .07½- —
divd. .....lb. .07½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y. lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y....lb. .05¾- —
kegs, f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½ Nom.
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.
Black Haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W.Va.ton.70.00 - —
bbls., same basis....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 60%%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.25

Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½% ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y.. unit-ton. 5.45 - 5.50
high-grade, grd., 16-17% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago. unit-ton. 5.80 - 5.85
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..unit-ton. Nominal
soluble (see Albumen, blood).
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .33 - .41
Blue,[2] alkali, toner, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .85 - .90

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt[6] genuine, 1-kilo pkg..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld. 3.30 - 3.75
Blue, milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contracts..lb. 3.15 - —
Blue, peacock, same basis, contracts..lb. .52 - —
Potash, dms., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 4.00 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.30 - —
Methyl violet, kgs.....lb. 2.10 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Blue, ultramarine, divd. ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher. 100-lb. bgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.
Victoria ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.39.00 Nom.
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton. Nominal
steamed, dom., 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.40.00 -42.00
Bone, raw, import, 1% ammon., 65-70%, bgs., c.i.f. ports.ton. No prices
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.35.00 -39.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton. No prices
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Boneset beans, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .40 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.. ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.76.00 - —
USP $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —

Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowance for works or warehouse pickups.



FOR etching and frosting electric light bulbs and other glass products, for cleaning stainless steels, as an aid in straw bleaching processes, and for many other industrial purposes, hydrofluoric acid possesses many advantages.

Particularly valuable to the industrial user is the high grade, iron-free hydrofluoric acid made by Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, who purchased the facilities of Sterling Products Company, Easton, Pa., some time ago.

Meeting the most exacting requirements, this hydrofluoric acid is available in five strengths for domestic users —30%, 48%, 52%, 60% and 80%. Also, for export, there is supplied 71-75% acid. Shipment of hydrofluoric acid is in rubber drums for strengths under 60%. Stronger grades of the acid are packed in steel containers.

For complete information applicable to your problems, write to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Widener Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA
New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • Wyandotte • Tacoma

FOR DEFENSE BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. ..lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol ..lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs. .20 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls..lb. .15 - .18
Brown[2], iron oxide, pure, precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks. lb. .02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0235- —
Sap, crystals, dom., works...lb. .12 - —
powdered ..lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¾- .05
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works. lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works. lb. .03⅜- —
Italian type, Amer. replacement, bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Af..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City..lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis..lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh..lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles..lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special ..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Buchu leaves, bls..lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .65 - .87
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .85 - .97
Berries, bgs..lb. .85 - .90
Burdock root, bls..lb. .39 - .40
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .07½- .08
Butane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 2..gal. .03 - .03½
Butternut bark, bls..lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate,[2] norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½- .168
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - .173
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13½- .158
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see under Ehter).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt alld. E. of St. Louis..lb. .20½- .21½
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - 1.68
single jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 10,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.63 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms., lb. 2.65 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.68 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms., lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.lb. 2.80 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.83 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns., lb. 3.15 - —
Citrated, bots.....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, peeled, NF, cs., lb. No stocks
bleached, bls.....lb. No stocks
dom., natural, bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.60
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08½
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Calcium, carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse.100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting)
Chloride, flake, paper bgs. 77-, 80%, c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots .....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.00 -34.50
15 tons, dlvd.....ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Calcium gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.43 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.68 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .27 - .28
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100 - gram bots..per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.unit-ton. No prices
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. or over..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., same basis, lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06½- —
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., ton lots. lb. .15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16 - —
Stearate, precip., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
ton lots.....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .27 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .48 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Calomel,[2] bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.96 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
slabs, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .39½- —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .42 - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .42½- —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .43½- —
25 lbs. to 149 lbs.....lb. .45½- —
1 lb. to 24 lbs.....lb. .52½- —
USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .66½- —
1,000-lb. lots..lb. .67½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .68½- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .79½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .80½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .81½- —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots, lb. 3.10 - —
25 to 50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .09½- .10
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway, Dutch, bgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
afloat, bgs.....lb. .80 - .80
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¼- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,8] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
Zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms.....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind, Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the States of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.90
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .28 - .32
Case-hardening mixture, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .18¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
80-100 mesh, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .19¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .19½- —
Import, Argentine, 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., c. and f..lb. .07½ Nom.
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. No prices
New Zealand, 20-30 mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .84 - .85
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .83 - .84
shortstick, bls.....lb. .83 - .84
broken, bls.....lb. .73 - .75
China, buds, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .70 - .72
broken, bls.....lb. .65 - .67
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
all thin, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 12.50 -15.00
Synth., bots.....lb. 19.00 - —
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton 75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] dom., guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 19.00 - —
Import, bgs., c.l.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms., lb. 3.50 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs....lb. 1.02 Nom.
Indian .....lb. .38 - .39
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
granules, fine (18 or 40 mesh), frt. alld..lb. .35 - —
standard .....lb. .30 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5% butyryl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.....lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .46 - —
standard granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities, fine granules (18 or 40 mesh) are 10c. per lb. higher.
Acetate-proprionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld...lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs, works....lb. .48 - —
standard granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities, fine granules (18 or 40 mesh) are 10c. per lb. higher.
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld....lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works...lb. .35 - —
kgs, works.....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
other industries, and paints, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics., c.l., spot..lb. .02¾- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, cs..lb. .65 - .70
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ja., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton.37.90 - —
Colo. .....ton.34.50 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.38.30 - —
Ill. (except river points), Minn., Neb., Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Indiana .....ton.33.50 - —
Ill. (river points, Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso), Ia..ton.27.50 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex.ton.28.50 - —
Michigan .....ton.35.00 - —
Ohio .....ton.35.00 - —
Penn. .....ton.37.30 - —
Utah .....ton.38.50 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0275- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks., ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silk-bolt., 99.75%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
Import., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila., ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse., ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.lb. .93 - .95
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - .98
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - .97
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb. .05¼- —
contracts, dlvd. N. Y...lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms..lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 130-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .85 - —
25-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
1-lb. bot., case 2, works... lb. 1.35 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., lb. .22 - —
solut., 8½%, cs, bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
7½%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 6.03 - 7.00
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. No stocks
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. No stocks
broken quill, red, bgs...lb. .19 - .20
yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cinchonidine,[9] small, crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13½

[9] Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[5] small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .42 + .13½

[9] Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 3.55 - 3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.85
100 lbs., dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .62 - .63
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Citrine ointment,[2] jars.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove, Zanzibar.....lb. .18½- .18¾
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .26 - .28
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 23% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1% cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
2% cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
3½% cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., 100 lbs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b. shipping point..lb. .25½- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz.38.00 -63.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .19½- .20½
cns., 30 lbs.....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .21 - .22
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23½- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,3,5] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .16 - .18½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Copper, oxide, black, bbls., tons, works..lb. .19½- .21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works...100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.65
6-15 bbls., same basis... 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.65 - 6.00
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 9.20 - —
l.c.l., dealers.....100 lbs.10.20 - —

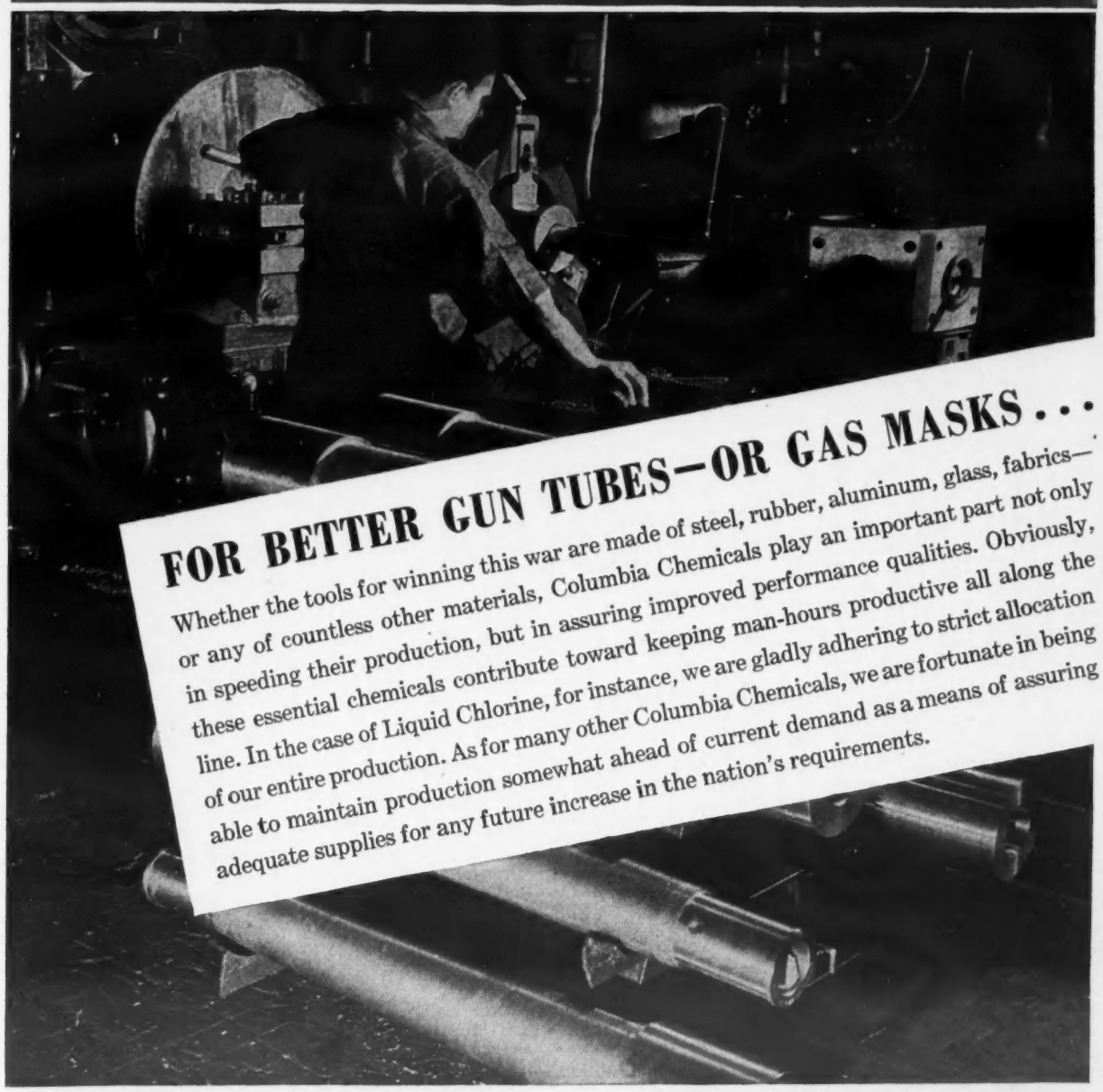
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works.. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipment.....lb. No prices
Coriander, Morocco, bgs.....lb. .11½- .17
Indian, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast mills for September..ton. 35.00 - —
Coumarin, 25-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
1-lb. cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
1-oz. cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
less than 5, cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.65
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipm't. lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs.....lb. .58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. .80 - .85
bots.....lb. 1.00 - 1.04
hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.39
Oil, crude, tanks, works...gal. .15½- —
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works gal. .141 - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - 18½
Cresol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks.....lb. .10 - —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks.....lb. .08¾- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alid. E. of Miss. River..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
natural, c.l.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Cube root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C..lb. .40 - .41
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .75 - .85
powd., cs.....lb. .82 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .14¾
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N.Y., duty paid..lb. None available.
Cyanamid,[5,6] fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs. Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts..... unit-ton. 1.52½ Nom.
granular, fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont. unit-ton. 1.62½ Nom.
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
lump, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.. gal. .27 - —

Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .64 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Phthalate,[2,6] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
cns., works.....lb. .23½- —
Sebacetate, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .92 - —
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
tanks.....lb. .14 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works..lb. .037 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
tanks.....lb. .08 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alid. E. of Miss. River..lb. .85 - —
Diethylaniliin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .22 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .22½- —
tanks.....lb. .21 - —
Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .50 - .60
Diglygol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Diglycol oleate, light, bbls., c.l., lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alid....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks.....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks.....gal. .48 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .43 - .45
cns.....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi, Colombian.....ton. 80.00 - —
Venezuelan.....ton. 80.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp. cut NF, bls., lb. .50 - 1.50
domestic, bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dovers powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.13

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Degras,[2] common, dom., bbls..lb. .12 - .12½
neutral, dom., bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Derris root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.80 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10½- .11¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
Diamyl sulphate. l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific coast..ton. 22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..ton. 55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.l.f. ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f. lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l.....lb. .04 - .06

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS



FOR BETTER GUN TUBES—OR GAS MASKS . . .

Whether the tools for winning this war are made of steel, rubber, aluminum, glass, fabrics—or any of countless other materials, Columbia Chemicals play an important part not only in speeding their production, but in assuring improved performance qualities. Obviously, these essential chemicals contribute toward keeping man-hours productive all along the line. In the case of Liquid Chlorine, for instance, we are gladly adhering to strict allocation of our entire production. As for many other Columbia Chemicals, we are fortunate in being able to maintain production somewhat ahead of current demand as a means of assuring adequate supplies for any future increase in the nation's requirements.

ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • SODIUM BICARBONATE • LIQUID CHLORINE • SILENE* CALCIUM CHLORIDE • SODA BRIQUETTES MODIFIED SODAS • CAUSTIC ASH • PHOSFLAKE CALCENE** • CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

*Precipitated Calcium Silicate **Precipitated Calcium Carbonate

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
GRANT BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHICAGO • BOSTON • ST. LOUIS • NEW YORK • CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND • MINNEAPOLIS • PHILADELPHIA • CHARLOTTE

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
lb.17.50 - —
Green FD&C green, No. 2, cns.
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, FD&C, red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
drugs and cosmetics:—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6 cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11.....lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 5.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Color Index scale):—

24	Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65	- .70
40	Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	- 1.00
53	Victoria violet	lb.	.80	- 1.00
165	Lake red C	lb.	.70	- .80
170	Fast red A	lb.	.56	- .60
180	Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
189	Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	- .90
189	Lake red R, powd	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	- .50
202	Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35	- .42
204	Chrome black A	lb.	.42	- .45
208	Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	- 2.00
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
262	Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	- .80
280	Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	- 1.00
290	Chrome black F	lb.	.85	- .88
307	Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	- .85
326	Direct cast scarlet	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
304	Paper yellow	lb.	.83	- .90
365	Chrysophenin G	lb.	.58	- .70
394	Direct violet N	lb.	.80	- .85
382	Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
401	Developed black BIIN, lb.		.45	- .60
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	- .70
415	Direct orange B	lb.	.60	- .70
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	- .73
420	Direct brown M	lb.	.53	- .57
448	Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	- .67
495	Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	- .50
502	Direct azorin G	lb.	.75	- .80
512	Direct blue RD	lb.	.90	- 1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	- 1.00
529	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.55	- 1.00
581	Direct black EW	lb.	.50	- .54
582	Direct black RX	lb.	.35	- .45
592	Direct green B	lb.	.50	- .55
594	Direct green G	lb.	.50	- .55
596	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.95	- 1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
698	Acid violet	lb.	1.00	- 3.00
812	Primulin	lb.	.70	- .73
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
845	Nigrosin (water soluble), lb.		.35	- .50
1177	Indigo, 20 p.c. paste	lb.	.15	- .18
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	- 1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20	- .25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	- 1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	- .50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	- —
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	- .54
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	- .50
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75	- .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
863 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base—lb. 6.00 - —

Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —

Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —

Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —

Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.03 - —
238 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 4.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .80 - —

Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.00 - —
1180 Indigotin IA .....lb. .83 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R lb 66 - —
331 Bismarck brown G....lb. .47 - 62
332 Bismarck brown R....lb. .47 - 62
798 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green .....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S. .....lb .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .47 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb .31 - 35
161 Orange R.....lb. .33 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —

Red:—
79 Ponceau R .....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .66 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M..lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
911 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb .88 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow .....lb .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow .lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
980 Indulin.....lb. .60 - .70

Brown:—
831 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .98 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .98 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS....lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .19 - .28
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dried, dom., bols.....lb. .87 - .92
imported .....lb. .87 - .92
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .80 - .92
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .19 - .20
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.33.00 -34.50
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
hydrochloride or sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
synth, USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .63 - —
anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.....lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Salicylate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 30- —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. 93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms. lb. .11- —
27-lb. dms.....lb. .15½- .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .13¼
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - .12
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .12¼- .13¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
NF, 390-lb. dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb.10.00 -11.00
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27¾- —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, 55 gal. dms., works, lb. .33½- —
Ethyl lactate, 5-gal. dms., works, lb. .37½- .39½
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns....lb. 5.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.30 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.40 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] std., cns., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .52 - .60
Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0795- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0841- —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .19½
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¼- .20½
tanks works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16¼
tanks works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Eucalptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eucalptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, ton.20.00 -22.00
Fernel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .14 - .14½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Fenugreek, seed, bgs.....lb. .08½- .08¾
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works...lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.18.00 -19.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.85 - 2.25
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fish[1] meal, grd., bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
scrap, menhaden, new catch, if if and when made, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast fish factories..ton.60.50 - —
acid, 6-7% ammon., 3% a.p.a., bulk, Carolina and Florida fish factories.....unit-ton. 4.00 & .50
Long Island fish factories, unit-ton. 4.00 & .50
Flake white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
a Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines..net ton.28.00 -32.00
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.ton.34.00 - —
washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines net ton.24.00 - —
No. 2, lump, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines....net ton.24.00 - —
crude, 70% f.o.b. N. Mex., mines..net ton.10.00 - —
85%, f.o.b., Colorado mines, net ton.11.50 - —
imported, 85.5%, duty paid... short ton.26.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - 04¼
Formaldehyde prices are under 4½c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Fullers earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
import, Eng., bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y...ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
Fusel oil, crude, dms., incl., works..gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., incl., dlvd....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bags, No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2..lb. .30 - —
No. 3..lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2..lb. .15 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. No prices
plantation, cases.....lb. No prices
cubes, Singapore, cases...lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .00½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery:—
Rayonne, US motor, 65 octane, tanks, ex tax. gal. 0895- —
72-74 octane, ex tax.....gal. 0912 —
California 78 octane at refineries, tanks..gal. 0[illegible] —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .05¼- —
Gasoline, at refinery:—
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax..gal. .05625- —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05¾- .06
Oklahoma-Texas US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax. gal. .05¾- .06
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .03¾- —
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. 90 - 97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .55 - .65
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .58 - .67
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .60 - .69
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls....lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .25½- .2[illegible]
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
bleached, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
medium, bgs.....lb. .42 - .43
grinding, bright, bgs.....lb. .41 - .42
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs. lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.28
5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
import, bgs.....100 lbs. No prices
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb .17 - —
30/38, c.l.....lb. 15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
58/82, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
38 millepoise, 82 jellygrams, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
82/105, c.l.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
207-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24¼- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 3½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less carlot prices are 1c. per pound higher than carlot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue in car-load lots, wherein the jelly test in grams is 267 or higher, are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above, while those for these glues, wherein the jelly test is below 267, are 1c. per pound higher than the above prices.

Glycerin[1], Zones A and C, C.P., (B.P. 98%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¾- —
less carlots, dlvd... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18¾- —
C.P. (USP 95%), drums, carlots, dlvd .lb. .18¾- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
soaplye, 80%, drums, car lots, dlvd..lb. .11½- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
saponification, 88% to refiners, drums, c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
saponification, 88%, individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture..lb. .13¾- —
less carlots, same basis, lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col., east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory betweeen Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakina, Klicjitat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamatch; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure, seed, bgs....lb. .25 - .26
Goldenseal root, ols.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .28 - .36
Graphite,[6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
65% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .02¾- —
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- —
Grease,[1,8] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, loose.....lb. .08¾- —

Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Green,[3] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —

Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, color content, 26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26½- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced, color content up to 5%, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis, lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga. La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, drums, pure, works..lb. .24 - —
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.75 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
strained, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, tib. dms., 25 lbs...lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Gum aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber sort, cleaned, bgs..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - .42
Copal, Congo, No. 1 unsorted..lb. .14½- —
No. 2, unsorted.....lb. .12½- —
No. 3, unsorted.....lb. .11¼- —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark..lb. .14½- —
Boeas, Macassar, light....lb. .15¼- —
Loba, A.....lb. .14 - —
B .....lb. .13¾- —
C .....lb. .13¾- —
CBB .....lb. .12 - —
Gum, copal, Manila, CNE.....lb. .10 - —
D .....lb. .12¾- —
DBB .....lb. .11 - —
Du .....lb. .08½- —
DK .....lb. .09½- —
dust .....lb. .07½- —
MA .....lb. .09¾- —
MB .....lb. .09¼- —
WS .....lb. .11¾- —
Philippine, amber sorts...lb. .10¼- —
extra pale sorts.....lb. .12¾- —
nubs .....lb. .13¾- —
pale chips.....lb. .13 - —
scraped .....lb. .15 - —
seeds and dust.....lb. .08¾- —
small pale chips.....lb. .11¾- —
Sambas and white split chips lb. .15½- —
Singapore dust.....lb. .08¾- —
spirit soluble, CBB.....lb. .12 - —
DBB .....lb. .11 - —
MA .....lb. .09¾- —
MB .....lb. .09¼- —
WS .....lb. .12¼- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine...lb. .22½- —
chips .....lb. .12½- —
mixed .....lb. .17¾- —
nubs .....lb. .18¾- —
split .....lb. .19¼- —
Dammar, Batavia A.....lb. .35¾- —
A/C .....lb. .31¼- —
A/D .....lb. .28¾- —
A/E .....lb. .25¾- —
B .....lb. .34¾- —
C .....lb. .28¾- —
D .....lb. .25¾- —
dust .....lb. .13¾- —
E .....lb. .18¾- —
F .....lb. .13¾- —
dust .....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, No. 1.....lb. .30¾- —
2 .....lb. .25¾- —
3 .....lb. .12¾- —
chips .....lb. .23½- —
dust .....lb. .13 - —
seeds .....lb. .17¾- —
East Indian, Batu, bold, scraped, lb. .10¼- —
unscraped .....lb. .09 - —
chips .....lb. .05¾- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .05¾- —
black, bold scraped.....lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .07¼- —
chips .....lb. .11½- —
dust .....lb. .05¼- —
nubs .....lb. .13¾- —
Rasak, bold.....lb. .22½- —
chips .....lb. .11¾- —
dust .....lb. .05¼- —
nubs .....lb. .16¾- —

On arrivals since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8⅛% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Gums, copal, Congo and Pontianak are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in cans. Prices are in carload lots, ex dock or ex whse, San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per lb. higher.

Gum, Elemi.....lb. .08¾- —
Ester, ordinary, car-load lots, N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., f.o.b. cars, destination.....lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - .11
ten drums, N. Eng., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .10½- .11¾
single drums, N. Eng., etc. lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- .12

Ester gum spot prices are ½c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
Guaiac (see Guaiac resins).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri, Bush, bold.....lb. .40 - —
assorted .....lb. .33 - —
chips .....lb. .32 - —
dark .....lb. .18 - —
bright .....lb. .18 - —
BXXX .....lb. .77 - —
B1 .....lb. .34 - —
B2 .....lb. .30 - —
B3 .....lb. .27½- —
80% chips.....lb. .16 - —
XXX .....lb. .66 - —
1 .....lb. .43 - —
2 .....lb. .31 - —
3 .....lb. .22 - —

Gum Kauri prices are for carload lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse. San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per pound higher. On arrivals of gum kauri since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8⅛% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Kino, tins.....lb. No prices
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .78 - .79
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .35
Opium (see O).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. .95 - .97½
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, Alleppo, 1 cs....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
2 cs.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
3 cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Yacca,[1] bgs.....lb. .06 - .07½
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
f.o.b. Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., Akron, N. Y., Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y..ton.12.00 - —
Import, bgs., ex dock....ton. No prices

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 5.25 Nom.
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0325- —
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs.....lb. .13 - .15½
Henbane leaves, bbls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .29 - .35
Heptanes,[1] 56°-100°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
Heptanes, laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
77°-115°, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10¼- —
laboartory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —

SPOT DELIVERIES

SODIUM HYDROSULPHITE

Sodium Silico Fluoride
Copper Sulphate
Barium Chloride
Copper Carbonate
Gum Arabic
Bichromates
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

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Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.10	- —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine[2,5], tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.32	- —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis	lb.	.33	- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis	lb.	.38	- —
fib. ctns., same basis	lb.	.40	- —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.11	- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
10 gal., Group 3	gal.	.55	- —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	- —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz., bots.	oz.	37.50	-42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-19% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago	unit.	4.00	- 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.26	- .27
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.13	- .16½
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices	
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	20.00	- —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	20.00	- —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	29.00	- —
Hydrastine, 15 grs., bots.	bot.	1.95	- —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.30	- —
fib. ctns., works	lb.	.40	- —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., 100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal	lb.	.03¾	- .04
	lb.	.16	- .18½
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90	- .94
Hydroxycitronellol, cns.	lb.	7.50	- 9.00
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.,	gram.	4.50	- —
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	37.50	- —
Hydrobromide bots.	oz.	37.50	- —
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	37.50	- —
Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1	lb.	.42	- —
No. 2	lb.	.34	- —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.24	- —
No. 2	lb.	.19	- —

I

Iceland moss, bls.	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Ichthyol, bots.	lb.	4.00	- —
Indian red (see Red Indian).			
Indigo, nat., ch.	lb.	2.14	- 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.	lb.	.16½	- .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½	- .85
Indium metal	oz.	12.50	- —
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	28.00	-30.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	1.67	- —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island	lb.	1.35	- 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	2.10	- —
jars, 50 lbs.	lb.	2.00	- —
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.95	- 4.10
jars	lb.	4.20	- —
Ionone, alpha, bots.	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
beta, bots.	lb.	3.90	- 3.25
Methyl, alpha, 100%, cns.	lb.	4.35	- —
Ipecac, root, bgs.	lb.	1.66	- 1.85
powd., root, bgs.	lb.	1.76	- 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.37	- .42½
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.50	- .55
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.80	- .85
Iron acetate, N. F., IV, 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.15	- —
djns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.16	- —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.03	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.04	- —
cbys., wks., frt. alld.			
Chlorides (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	4.65	- 6.25
150-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	5.00	- 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.06	- .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.07½	- .08
USP X, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.07½	- —
kegs	lb.	.08½	- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equaled	lb.	.06½	- .07
djns.	lb.	.07½	- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls	lb.	.72	- .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84	- .87
scales, cns.	lb.	.77	- .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.30	- 3.35
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.40	- 3.42
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52	- 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18	- 3.22
syrup, cbys.	lb.	.39	- .40
bots.	lb.	.53	- —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½	- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.	lb.	.47	- .49
cns.	lb.	.42	- —
scales, cns.	lb.	.42	- .43
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.08½	- —
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.54	- —
25 lbs.	lb.	.57	- —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.59	- —
25 lbs.	lb.	.62	- —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.59	- .62
scales, cns.	lb.	.64	- .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.	lb.	.65	- .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppera and ferric sulphate).			
Sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls.	lb.	.04½	- —
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.06½	- —
Iron-ammonia citrate,[6] brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.32	- —
200-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.35	- —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.32	- —
200-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.35	- —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.44	- —
200-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.47	- —
Prices on green are the same as for brown.			
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls.	lb.	.23½	- —
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½	- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.23½	- —
dms.	lb.	.25½	- .26½
Isobutyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.0860	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0760	- —
Propionate, dms., works	lb.	.102	- —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single works.	gal.	.45	- —
10-gal. dms., single works.	gal.	.55	- —
Isophorone, dms., works	lb.	.25	- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works	lb.	.35	- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.12	- —
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld.	gal.	.55	- —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.35	- —
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.39	- —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.44	- —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.25	- —
W. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.29	- —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.62	- .65
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.68	- .70
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	5.85	- —
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90	- —
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.40	- .45

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.40	- .41
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.27	- .29
Kerosene[1] at refinery:—			
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.068	- —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck	gal.	.11½	- —
Gulf ports, 41-43, bulk	gal.	.03¾	- .04¾
Louisiana-Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk, car lots.	gal.	.04¾	- —
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04½	- .04¾
Pennsylvania, 45-46 and 47, w.w., tanks.	gal.	.06¼	.08¾
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .11

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	.50	- .55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard,[8] city, tubs	100 lbs.	12.85	-12.90
Neutral, trcs.	100 lbs.	12.85	-12.95
Western, choice, trcs.	100 lbs.	12.85	-12.90
Compounds, trcs.	100 lbs.	16.50	-17.00
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	4.85	- 5.00
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.	lb.	.55	- .56
Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.52	- .54
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Spanish	lb.	.32	- .33
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.40	- .78
medium, bls.	lb.	.75	- 1.17
select, bls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).			
Acetate,[8] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½	- —
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12¾	- —
gran., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	- —
powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¾	- —
Lead, arsenate, bls., c.l.	lb.	.11	- .12
bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.11½	- .12½

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., E.	lb.	.07½	- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾	- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08	- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.49	- —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.80	- —
jars	lb.	2.60	- —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½	- —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).			
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works	lb.	.10	- —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works	lb.	.23	- —
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½	- —
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech.	lb.	.23	- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	- —
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls.	lb.	.09½	- .10½
	lb.	.10½	- —
Stearate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.31	- .39
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼	- —
Other points	lb.	.09	- —

OFFICIAL U. S. NAVY PHOTOGRAPH

THERE'S no better evidence of how completely America is turning into one vast arsenal than the case of the Jaegle Paint & Varnish Co. of Philadelphia.

Offhand, you might expect that a considerable proportion of their output of Industrial Finishes would be devoted to Army and Navy requirements. But would you ever suspect that 97% of this company's production is now being used to paint battleships, destroyers, aircraft hangers and other military and naval buildings?

And as Jaegle Industrial Finishes are shipped in sturdy Crown Pails . . . this is one more case where Crown containers are helping in the all-out war effort. The 5-gallon Crown Pails used by Jaegle are easy to handle despite their weight when full . . . for there's a smoothly turned wooden handle on the securely attached bail.

CROWN CAN COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ CROWN CAN

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

September ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1942

Indian Plant Lore May Provide Source Of Novel Perfumes

Possibility of Distinctively American Fragrances Foreseen

Novel perfume fragrances, distinctively American in character, may have their origin in the knowledge of aromatic plants possessed by the Indians of Arizona and adjacent states, it has been suggested as a result of recent studies by the Department of Agriculture.

The ancient plant lore of the tribes of the Southwestern portion of the United States is believed to include considerable knowledge of drug and aromatic principles which are unknown in most pharmacopœias. This fact acquires special importance in view of the current shortage of many natural perfume

(*Continued on next page*) •

Paint Reclamation Urged As Aid to Conservation

Reclamation of spray paints has been suggested by the War Production Board as a step in the conservation of chemicals important in war production.

Large quantities of nitrocellulose, pigments, resins, plasticizers and other materials can be recovered by reclaiming the sludge formed by the surplus paint in spray booths, it is believed. Satisfactory procedures and adequate equipment for the reclaiming process are believed to exist.

Surplus paint used in the spray process may serve as a source for the recovery of many important chemicals.

Ethanol, Acetone Used in Sulfanilamide Preparation

Ethanol and acetone are used in a sulfanilamide preparation recently described in England as being especially useful for a throat paint or spray. The preparation has the following proportions:

Sulfanilamide	1.7 gm.
Ethanol (90%)	7.5 cc.
Acetone	7.5 cc.
Glycerine, to make	100.0 cc.

Phthalate Plasticizers Under Total Allocation

Phthalate plasticizers, used in the manufacture of lacquers, plastics, and other products, have been placed under total allocation control under the terms of an order which became effective September 1.

U.S.I. products affected by the order include diamyl, dibutyl, and diethyl phthalates.

New Coating Composition Prevents Color Bleeding

SOUTH RIVER, N. J.—The tendency of coating compositions containing asphaltic materials to "bleed" into the finish coat can be almost completely eliminated by the use of a recently patented composition, it is claimed.

The new composition is applied as an intermediate coating, and is said to provide good adhesion for the top coat. Its effectiveness in preventing bleeding is reported to depend on the presence of activated carbon. A number of possible formulations are suggested in the patent, the simplest of which employs the activated carbon in a solution of shellac in Specially Denatured Alcohol 23A.

Tests are said to show that such compositions are highly effective in preventing discoloration of top coats, even when the undercoat contains coloring materials which usually cause severe "bleeding."

Urethan Aids in Forming Barbituric Acid Solutions

The presence of a relatively large quantity of a carbamic ester, such as urethan, is helpful in forming concentrated stable solutions of barbituric acids, according to a recent British patent.

As a typical example of the procedure, 20 grams of 5-isobutyl-5-allylbarbituric acid, 5.5 grams of monoethanolamine, and 50 grams of urethan are dissolved at room temperature in 34 cc. of water. A stable solution, containing 20% by volume of isobutylallylbarbituric acid is reported to be obtained.

Urethan is produced by U.S.I.

Resin Emulsions Seen as Possible Latex Substitutes

Suggested for Use in Coatings, Adhesives, Other Applications

PEABODY, Mass.—Resin emulsions display interesting potentialities as substitutes, extenders, and modifiers for latex in a variety of applications, according to a manufacturer here.

Adhesives, binders and fillers, grease-proofing, waterproofing, impregnating, and coating compounds are among the uses in which the resin emulsions are said to have excellent results. In the field of coatings, they have been employed to produce adherent coatings, either pigmented or clear, for paper, fabric, and rubber, and as intermediate coats for lacquer on rubberized cloth. In latex-treated papers, they are reported to give increased strength and improved ageing characteristics. Typical applications among adhesives include those for paper, leather to cloth, and cloth to cloth.

These emulsions are described as available in a variety of forms, including alkyds, maleics, and acrylics, for a wide range of applications.

Color of Oils and Waxes Improved by New Process

SARNIA, Ont.—The effectiveness of clay, fuller's earth, and similar adsorbent materials in improving the color of oils and waxes is materially enhanced by wetting the adsorbent with an aliphatic alcohol, particularly ethanol.

This discovery has been made by an inventor here, who has received a patent on the process. The process can be utilized, according to the inventor, either to obtain a good color reduction with less adsorbent material, or to obtain a greater color reduction with the same amount of material. The method is expected to be particularly applicable to the refining of waxes in which extremely light color is desirable.

pH determinations are among the many tests conducted by U.S.I. as part of its rigid control of production processes, to assure high quality of its products.

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September ★ U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1942

Shear Strength Tests Suggested to Evaluate Solvents for Plastics

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Determination of shear strength has been suggested here as a simple method of evaluating the effect of organic solvents on various types of plastics.

While considerable data have been massed on the effect of solvents on plastics, it has been pointed out that this information has been largely of a quantitative nature, classifying the plastic as soluble, partly soluble, or insoluble in the solvent.

The shear strength determinations are reported to offer an easily applied technique for obtaining quantitative data on solubility, and thus obtaining comparative information on the effect of various solvents. Information thus obtainable may be helpful in a variety of industrial applications, such as the formulation of lacquers and adhesives.

Suggests Black Cosmetic Cream for Commando Use

LONDON, England — The possibility that the cosmetic industry may find a new outlet for its products, through the development of a black cream to cover faces of Commandos during night raids, has been suggested by a trade journal here.

Such a cream, it is pointed out, should be non-irritating and easily applied, capable of application to the eyelids without harmful effects, and displaying good adhesion in the presence of perspiration.

Indian Plant Lore May be Source of New Perfumes

(Continued from previous page)

materials which have been widely used in the past. However, if further studies bear out the possibility of utilizing perfume materials from these newer sources, their use will probably not be confined to the present emergency. Since they may offer a starting point for products with definitely new odors, they may find a permanent place for themselves in perfume manufacture.

It has been suggested that the Indians, on the basis of their ancient knowledge, may distill the aromatic oils for subsequent fractionation and blending by Government laboratory workers.

Plastic May be Employed For Rubber Conservation

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Much of the rubber previously used in rubberized fabrics may be successfully replaced by a novel plastic, it has been reported here.

The plastic, it is said, can be so compounded that it can be applied to fabric with the same equipment and processes used for rubber, thus eliminating the need for new machinery or techniques. Fabrics coated with the plastic have already been used for military raincoats, hospital sheeting, life-preserver jackets, and water bags, it is claimed. In the case of military raincoats, it is said that the plastic-treated fabrics have the added advantage of resulting in a lighter-weight coat than the present rubberized materials. Effectiveness of waterproofing is described as being at least equal to that of natural rubber.

Ethanol Used in Depositing Metal on Cellulose Esters

LONDON, England—A method for depositing metals, such as silver, gold, platinum, or copper, on the surfaces of cellulose esters is described in a patent recently issued here. The surface of the cellulose ester is pretreated with a bath containing a stannous compound dissolved in a mixture of ethanol and water, according to the patent. Water content may range between 5% and 80% of the bath.

Describes Hand Lotion For Dermatological Use

DETROIT, Mich. — A new hand lotion, said to have unusually desirable qualities for dermatological use, is described here as having the following proportions:

Stearic acid	1.75 gm.
Glycerine	1.00 cc.
Cholesterol base	0.50 gm.
Cetyl alcohol	0.50 gm.
Triethanolamine	0.15 cc.
Alcohol (15%), to make	100.00 cc.

After the stearic acid and triethanolamine are allowed to react, the cholesterol, cetyl alcohol, and glycerine are added. The mixture is melted and the alcohol added.

One advantage of this lotion is said to lie in the fact that the emulsion displays no tendency to break down. In addition, the lotion is said to tolerate a variety of dermatological medicaments, such as calamine, zinc oxide, kaolin, salicylic acid and boric acid.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Copper oxide scale is easily removed from the surface of brass by means of a chemical compound now in commercial production, it is reported. It is said to remove the stains quickly and with little loss of metal. **(No. 610)**

U S I

Lubricating and rustproofing properties are said to be combined in a new liquid intended for application to steel. The liquid provides lubrication comparable to that offered by soluble oils, and dries to a protecting film to prevent rusting prior to shipment. **(No. 611)**

U S I

A stop-off lacquer is designed for application to steel pieces that are to be locally hardened, according to the manufacturer. Lacquer is applied to areas to be hardened, after which piece is copper-plated. Plated areas remain soft; lacquer prevents plate from forming on areas to be hardened. **(No. 612)**

U S I

Cleaning of plastic surfaces is readily accomplished by means of a new material, it is claimed. Cleaner is said to remove grease, gum, paint, and other foreign materials from the surface of the plastic, without harming the plastic itself. **(No. 613)**

U S I

A protective coating is said to display high resistance to the effects of weather, hot oil, alcohol, inorganic acids, caustics, and ultra-violet rays. It is also reported to show unusual arc resistance, high dielectric strength, and extreme flexibility. Coating contains materials said to be available on priority ratings of A-3 or better. **(No. 614)**

U S I

A single-coat paint is reported to prime, seal, and finish any interior surface in a single operation. It can be applied over plastic, concrete, brick, wallboard, and metal, and has sufficient hiding power for application over dark surfaces, according to the maker. **(No. 615)**

U S I

A new window material consists of wire mesh enclosed by plastic. Maker says that sheet is transparent, insulates against heat, transmits ultra-violet rays, displays high shock resistance. **(No. 616)**

U S I

Weatherproofing of prefabricated metal shapes can be accomplished by a new process said to afford a high degree of protection against corrosive atmospheres. Process is applied only to prefabricated shapes in order to avoid possible rupture of bond. **(No 617)**

U S I

A blood-clotting agent is now available for the use of doctors and dentists in stopping the flow of blood from small wounds. It is said to be the natural clotting constituent of blood separated in highly concentrated form from clear blood plasma. **(No. 618)**

U S I

A perilla oil substitute available from a domestic source is said to offer a satisfactory replacement for a product now difficult to obtain. **(No. 619)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK — CHEMICALS INDUSTRIAL ANTI- SOLVENTS ALCOHOLS FREEZE USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—All regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
U.S.I. Denatured Alcohol Anti-freeze
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
*Solox D-I De-icing Fluid

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-artha-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetone
Collodions
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Binders
*Curbay X (Powder)
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
Urethan
*Vacatone

*Registered Trade Mark

Lead, red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. lb. .10 - —
other points lb. .09¼- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc., dlvd., Ariz., etc. lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc. lb. .10¼- —
other points lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .09½- —
other points lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Colo., etc. lb. .10¼- —
other points lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala. lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc. lb. .10¾- —
other points lb. .10¼- —
99%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .09¾- —
other points lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc. lb. .10¼- —
other points lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .10½- —
Ariz, etc. lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc. lb. .11 - —
other points lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls. lb. .12 - .14
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons lb. .0730- —
smaller lots lb. .0780- —
Stearate, bbls. lb. .25 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs. or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse. lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .10¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse. lb. .10¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wash. and Wyo. lb. .08½- —
other points lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc. lb. .08¾- —
other points lb .09½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc. lb. .07½- —
other points lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc. lb. .08 - —
other points lb. .07½- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers, lb. .13¾- —
100-lb. kgs., dealers lb. .11¾- —
painters lb. .12¾- —
Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. lb. .37 - .50
tech., dms., c.l. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - .39
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - .55
Lemon peel, bls. lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns. lb. No prices.
powd., bbls lb. No prices.
root, natural, bls. lb. .15 - .20
powder, bbls., bls. lb. .22 - .26
select, bbls., cs. lb. 1.05 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass. ton. 8.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va. ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal. ton. 13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal. ton. 13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 7.50 - —
Adams, Mass. ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio. ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn. ton. 10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J. ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky. ton. 14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D. ton. 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal. ton. 16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J. ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio. ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex. lb. No price.
dms., same basis lb. No price.
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis lb. No price.
dms., same basis lb. No price.
less than 400 lbs., same basis lb. No price.
dms., same basis lb. No price.
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers gal. No price.
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
30-50, dms gal. No price.
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. No price.
30-50, dms gal. No price.
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
dms., wks., except Cal. gal. No price.
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd. gal. No price.
dms. gal. No price.
Zone 6, tanks, dealers gal. No price
30-50, dms gal. No price.
Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.
Linalool, cns. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns., lb. 5.50 - 6.00
90%, cns. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns. lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
without leaves, bls. No stocks
Linseed, meal, sacks, f.o.b. New York, Sept.-Dec. deliveries ton. 37.50 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash. lb. .08¼- —
dlvd. other points lb. .08 - —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. lb. .09 - —
Other points lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc. lb. .09½- —
Other points lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars lb. 1.65 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Hydroxide, dms lb. 1.25 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone[1], titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., (20 ton) lb. .0560- —
smaller lots lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .0585- —
smaller lots lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.
Liverwort, leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia, herb, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Logwood, cryst., bgs., No. 1 lb. .28 - —
No. 2 lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1 lb. .14 - —
No. 2 lb. .13 - —
No. 3 lb. .12½- —
No. 4 lb. .10 - —
solid, bxs., No. 1 lb. .23½- —
No. 2 lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls lb. .55 - .60
imported, bls lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, N.E., tins lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lycopodium, cs lb. 8.00 -14.50

M

Mace, Banda, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Siauw, No. 1, cs lb. .80 - .82
West Indian, cs lb. .80 - .82
Madder, Dutch, bbls lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate, dms lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs lb. .06¼- —
bbls. lb. .07½- —
kgs. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs lb. .07¼- —
bbls. lb. .08½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs lb. .06¼- —
bbls. lb. .07½- —
kgs. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs lb. .07 - —
bbls. lb. .08¼- —
kgs. lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs lb. .09 - —
bbls. lb. .08½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs lb. .09 - —
bbls. lb. .09½- —
kgs. lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs lb. .06¼- —
bbls. lb. .08½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs lb. .08¾- —
bbls. lb. .09¼- —
kgs. lb. .10¼- —
Other points lb. .08 - —
Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of N.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.
Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., works, c.l., ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works ton. 39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., 200-lb. bbls., lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs. lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots lb. .32 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms. lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .42 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .42 - —
5-lb. cns lb. .60 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif. ton. 58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. ton. 84.00 -90.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash. ton. 22.00 -40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls. lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .25 - .28
Manganese acetate, dms. lb. .26½- —
Arsenate, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls. lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls. lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton. 74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works ton. 77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works ton. 82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton. 74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton. 71.75 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works l.c.l., 5 tons, works ton. 74.75 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 3.05 - 3.14
100-lb. lots lb. 3.15 - 3.25
cns., 25 lbs lb. 3.27 - 3.36
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms. lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls. lb. .09 - .10½
precip. dms lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works lb. .11¼- —
single dms, works lb. .11½- —
feed grade, 77-80%, c.l. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .06½- —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSo_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. rail stations in Southern freight territory ton. 59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati ton. 66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSo_4$, c.l. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. lb. .05½- —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt ton. No price
Manna flake, large, cs lb. No stocks
small, cs lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, French, No. 1 lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls lb. .60 - .65
Chilean lb. .51 - .52
Matico leaves, bls lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs lb. 13.00 -13.50
synthetic, USP, cs lb. 13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs. lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] 5-lb. bots lb. 3.02 - —
100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd. lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, 5-lb. bots. lb. 4.65 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.38 - —
red,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns. lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminums, 5½x5½ in. pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in. pkg. 3.00 - —
gold, XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg. 15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs. lb. .70 - —
Methanol, natural,[1,5] producer group A, all grades, E. of Miss. R., tanks gal. .60 - —
dms., c.l. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. gal. .76 - —
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal higher.
Methanol, natural, [1,5,6] pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1 gal. .50 - —
Zone 2 gal. .52 - —
Zone 3 gal. .54 - —
Zone 4 gal. .54½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1 gal. .55½- —
Zone 2 gal. .57½- —
Zone 3 gal. .59½- —
Zone 4 gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1 gal. .58½- —
Zone 2 gal. .76½- —
Zone 3 gal. .62½- —
Zone 4 gal. .75½- —
Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Synthetic,[3,5] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .44½- —
3, frt. alld. gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld. gal. .40½- —
Methanol, synth., pure, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .87 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .36½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .52½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N.Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. lb. .10¼- .12
W. of Miss. R. lb. .11¼- .13
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. R. lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R. lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .07¼- .11
dlvd. W. of Miss. R. lb. .07½- 10½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R. lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks gal. .75 - —
dms., c.l., same basis gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - —
Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 8c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher an drums, car lots.
Synthetic, tanks, Zone 1 gal. .43 - —
Zone 2 gal. .44½- —
Zone 3 gal. .45½- —
Zone 4 gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1 gal. .51 - —
Zone 3 gal. .53½- —
Zone 4 gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1 gal. .54½- —
Zone 2 gal. .57 - —
Zone 3 gal. .58 - —
Zone 4 gal. .59½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots lb. 2.20 - —
25-lb. lots, bots lb. 2.35 - —
Bromide, cns lb. .75 - .80
cyls. lb. .65 - .75
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl. lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl. lb. .40 - —
Methylchloride, refrigeration tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.
Methyl, cinnamate, bls lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, dms lb. .35 - .37
cns. lb. .37 - .40
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, std. vis. (15-1500 cps.), fib, ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs. lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrigeration, dms., works lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 11.00 - —

Metronite, pigment, 180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis. ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
200 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, c.l..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
refined, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l...ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
500 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
roofing, c.l.....ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.39.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.70.00 - —
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l., lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05 - —
paper, wall or coated, c.l..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05 - —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
biotite c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E., and in less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per pound higher west of the Mississippi.
Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - .16½
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .25½- .26½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .27½
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .16 - .17
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .16 - .20
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Molybdenum, trioxide, pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
55 gal.....lb. .07 - —
10 gal.....lb. .08 - —
5 gal.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots., oz. 9.00 - —
25-oz. cns.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.37.00 -39.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, California, brown, good, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
fair, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .06½
Roumanian, yellow.....lb. .05½- .06
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Naphthalene, refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis..lb. .08½- —
(12 oz.), same basis.....pkg. .07 - —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[3] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .703- —
10-lb. tins.....lb. .86½- —
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15½
Nikethamide, 100-lb. lots, bots.lb.19.50 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble[6] ½, and 40 sec. vis., bbls., wks. lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble,[6] 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-0, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.50 Nom.
Norfolk, Va.....unit-ton. 2.85 Nom.
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane I, dms, l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
II, dms, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs., oz....lb. No price
Chinese, whole.....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, E. I., 80s, bgs., cs..lb. .75 - .80
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .70 - .71
small grinding, bgs.....lb. .50 - .51
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Nux Vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks.....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3.gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots... ....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns. lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
ref'd, cns.....lb. .52 - —
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.150.00 - —
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -150.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .45 - .48
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[6] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns..lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.50
natural, coppers.....lb.32.00 -35.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.40
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .46
dms.....lb. No prices
white, cns.....lb. .48 - —
dms.....lb. No prices
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.50
rectified, cns.....lb.18.25 -20.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 3.85 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.16.75 -17.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -34.00

ONLY 118,300,000 BACTERIA PER GLASS

If milk is improperly cooled at the farm or if milking machines and cans are not kept scrupulously clean, bacteria count rises alarmingly. Milk delivered to receiving stations with a bacteria count over 500,000 per cubic centimeter sours prematurely . . . is not worth pasteurizing!

Quick, positive check of the bacteria count is developed through the use of Methylene Blue in the Reductase Test. An aqueous solution of Methylene Blue colors good milk for 5½ hours. Not-so-good milk regains its whiteness sooner. If the "dyed" milk turns white within the hour, down the drain it goes!

Methylene Blue is one of many National dyes protecting America's health . . . another product of National Research — research that has expanded into the fields of Coating Resin Chemicals, Synthetic Detergents, Certified Food, Drug and Cosmetic Colors, Biological Stains and Indicators, Anti-Skinning Agents and other products.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

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BRANCHES AND DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Oil, cassia, USP, cns.	lb.	10.50	-12.00
Castor,[1,3] blown, one-way dms. c.l.	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.,	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.	lb.	.17¾-	—
cns. (5-gal.), l.c.l.	lb.	.15¾-	—
dms. (returnable), c.l.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks	lb.	.13 -	—
dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.1860-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1900-	—
tanks	lb.	.1785-	—
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼-	—
dms. (returnable), c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.12¾-	—
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11 -	—
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13¼-	—
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.	lb.	1.45	- 1.60
technical, cns.	lb.	1.00	- 1.35
Cedarwood, Southern, dms.	lb.	.80	- 1.00
Celery, bots.	lb.	30.00	-40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.	lb.	.68	- —
Chinawood,[1,3] dms.	lb.	.39	- —
tanks	lb.	.3875-	—
Cinnamon, bark, bots.	lb.	No prices	
leaf, dms.	lb.	2.50	- —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.	lb.	1.30	- 1.55
dms.	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
Java, cns., dms.	lb.	No prices	
Clove, makers, USP, cns.	lb.	1.85	- 2.10
dms.	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Coconut,[1,3] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f.	lb.	.0835-	—
edible, ex tax	lb.	.0985-	—
Cod,[3] Newf., dms.	gal.	.90	- —
tanks	gal.	.85	- —
Codliver,[3] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls., or dms.	bbl.	80.00	-88.00
Coriander, bots.	lb.	28.00	-35.35
Corn,[3] crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12¾	Nom.
refd., bbls.	lb.	.15½	Nom.
Cottonseed,[3] cooking, bbls.	lb.	.16¾-	—
salad, bbls.	lb.	.17 -	—
Creosote (see C).			
Croton, NF, cns.	lb.	4.95	- —
Cubeb, USP, cns.	lb.	4.70	- 6.80
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cumin, bots.	lb.	10.00	-12.00
Cypress, bots.	lb.	12.00	- —
Dekras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	8.00	- 8.50
weed, bots.	lb.	7.50	- 8.25
Dip (D).			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	2.10	- 3.85
Eucalyptus, cns.	lb.	1.05	- 1.35
dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	4.20	- 4.50
Fishliver,[1,3] 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units.	lb.	.14	- —
60,000 to under 200,000 units per gram—per million units.	lb.	.20	- —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units.	lb.	.30	- —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)			
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns.	lb.	16.50	-17.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	20.00	.24.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).			
Grapefruit, cns.	lb.	1.65	- 2.25
Grapeseed, dom., dms.	lb.	.35	- .38
imported, dms.	lb.	.20	- .25
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	20.00	-21.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	1.15	- 1.60
Juniper berry, cns.	lb.	12.00	-18.00
wood, tech., cns.	lb.	1.50	- 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP XI, dms.	lb.	1.20	- 1.95
Lard,[3] common, 1, bbls.	lb.	.14⅝-	—
extra, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14⅝-	—
winter, strained, bbls.	lb.	.15½-	—
prime, burning, bbls.	lb.	.16 -	—
prime, lined., bbls.	lb.	.15¾-	—
Laurel, bots.	lb.	5.00	Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	8.00	- 8.50
Lavender, flower, French, cns.	lb.	8.50	-12.00
garden, cns.	lb.	.55	- .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns.	lb.	4.25	- 6.85
dms.	lb.	4.15	- 6.75
Lemon, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.25	- —
Messina, coppers, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Terpeneless, Type 1	lb.	11.75	-15.00
Type 2	lb.	9.50	-13.00
Uruguay, 10 kilo cans	lb.	5.50	- 5.75
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms.	lb.	1.75	- 2.50
Lime, dist., cns.	lb.	11.00	-12.75
expressed, cns.	lb.	13.50	-17.50
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns.	lb.	4.25	- —
Brazilian (see Bois de rose)			
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1330-	.1350
l.c.l., 10 to 69	lb.	.1350-	.1370
5 to 9	lb.	.1390-	—
less than 5	lb.	.1410-	—
tanks	lb.	.1240-	.1260
boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.			
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks	gal.	.07¼-	.11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks	gal.	.07¼-	.11⅛
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.22½-	.23
neutral, 150-300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks	gal.	.14½-	.18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.15 -	.17⅛
Pennsylvania,[3] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.25 -	.30⅛
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks	gal.	.16 -	.17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks	gal.	.15 -	.15⅛
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks	gal.	.31 -	.38⅛
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.33 -	.40⅛
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	9.00	-10.00
Italian, coppers.	lb.	15.00	Nom.
Menhaden,[1,3] crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.0890-	—
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.	lb.	.1270-	.1290
kettle-boiled ret. dms.	lb.	.1370-	.1390
light-pressed, ret. dms.	lb.	.1370-	.1390
tanks	lb.	.1090-	.1100
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns.,	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
expressed, dms.	lb.	.13	Nom.
tanks, f.o.b. Los Angeles.	lb.	.14 -	—
Neatsfoot,[3] pure, bbls.	lb.	.19¼-	—
Neroli, bots.	lb.	340.00	-375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
Officica,[1,3] liquid, dms.	lb.	.25 -	—
solid, dms.	lb.	.23 -	—
Oleo, 1[3] bbls.	lb.	.13¼-	—
2, bbls.	lb.	13 -	—
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	4.50 -	—

Oil, Olive,[3] denat., dms.	gal.	3.75	- 4.00
edible, Calif., dms.	gal.	4.10	- 4.25
imported, dms.	gal.	4.00	- 4.50
foots, dms.	lb.	.19 -	—
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices	
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices	
75% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices	
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices	
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices	
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices	
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	1.70	- —
expressed, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.25	- —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Brazilian, cns.	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Messina, USP, coppers.	lb.	8.00	Nom.
Mexican, sponge-pressed, cns.,	lb.	5.50	- 5.75
West Indies, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
terpeneless	lb.	35.00	-175.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.70	- 3.25
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	5.25	- 5.50
Palm,[1,3] Niger, bulk, c.l.f.	lb.	.0825-	—
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3.	gal.	.05¼-	—
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour	gal.	08 -	—
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour	gal.	.08½-	—
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour	gal	08¾-	—
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.12 -	—
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind., refy.	gal.	.14 -	—
300[1] flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3.	gal.	.08¾-	
Patchouli, cns.	lb.	8.00	-12.00
Peanut,[3] crude, tanks, mill.	lb.	.12⅜-	.13
refd., edible, bbls.	lb.	.17	Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.	lb.	2.90	- —
import, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25

Oil, pepperint, natural, cns., dms.	lb.	5.50	- 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms.	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
Perilla,[1,3] crude, dms.	lb.	.2450-	—
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.	lb.	1.95	- 2.30
dms.	lb.	1.90	- 2.25
Pimento berry, cns.	lb.	8.75	- —
leaf, cns.	lb.	4.75	- 5.25
Pine, tanks, works	gal.	.53	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Putty,[3] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22½-	—
contracts	gal.	.19½-	—
Whiting, Ind.	gal.	*.34	- —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence,	gal.	.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.27	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18	- —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28	- —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,3] denat., c.l.f.	lb.	.1150-	—
blown, dms.	lb.	.18 -	.18¼
Red,[3] dms., dlvd.	lb.	.11¾-	.13½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	.11¾
Rose, natural, coppers.	oz.	30.00	-35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
dms.	lb.	2.10	- 2.15
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.51	- —
2d rectified, dms.	gal.	.53	- —
3d rectified, dms.	gal.	.57	- —
Rue, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Sage, Spanish, cns.	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, UP, cns.	lb.	5.75	- 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots	lb.	7.00	- 7.25

Oil, sardine, crude,[1,3] tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	.0890-	—
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.	lb.	.1270-	.1290
kettle-boiled, ret., dms.	lb.	.1370-	.1390
light-pressed, ret. dms.	lb.	.1170-	.1190
tanks	lb.	.1090-	.1100
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	2.00	- —
natural, dom., cns., dms.	lb.	2.00	- 2.20
Savin, cns.	lb.	16.00	- —
Savory, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Sharkliver,[1,3] crude, dms., million vitamin units.		No prices	
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works.	gal.	.19	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.20	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.14	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	12.50	-12.75
Soybean, dom., crude, dms.	lb.	.13	-Nom.
tanks	lb.	.12¼	Nom.
refd., dms.	lb.	.14¼	Nom.
tanks	lb.	.13½	Nom.
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	3.00	- 3.20
Sperm,[3] bleach, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1301-	—
45° dms.	lb.	.1278-	—
natural, dms.	lb.	.1228-	—
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.65
Sunflower,[1,3] dms.	lb.	.1430-	—
Sweet, birch, North, cns.	lb.	5.00	- 5.65
South, cns.	lb.	3.25	- 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	55.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	60.00	-65.00
tanks, works	ton.	40.00	- —
refined, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.03	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04½-	—
Tallow,[3] acidless, bbls.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.13¾-	—
Tansy, cns.	lb.	3.30	- 3.90

WISHING WON'T DO IT

EVERY manufacturer hopes that his product will reach the consumer with the same snap and sparkle as when it was packed at the factory.

IT takes careful buying of basic ingredients, preferably from a source which has never compromised with quality.

PRODUCTS supplied by Aromatics Division General Drug Company are always full strength, *full value* . . . and fairly priced.

Aromatics Division

GENERAL DRUG COMPANY

644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.33	—
l.c.l., E. cities	gal.	.36	—
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.24½	—
rectified, USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.60	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed,[1] crude, dms.	lb.	.30	—
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.60	- 3.50
white, cns.	lb.	2.85	- 4.00
Tung (see Oil, Chinawood).			
Turkey, red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine (see T).			
Turtle, cns.	gal.	8.50	—
Vetiver, Java, bots.	lb.	42.00	-50.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.	lb.	.1070	—
winter, bleach, dms.	lb.	.1110	—
Wheat germ, dms., cont., dlvd., 100 gal.	gal.	10.00	—
dms., 25 gal.	gal.	12.50	—
dms., 10 gal.	gal.	13.50	—
dms., 5 gal.	gal.	14.00	—
cns., 1 gal.	gal.	15.00	—
White, mineral, dom., f.o.b. N. Y., tech., 50-65 vis., returnable dms., c.l.	gal.	.38	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.44	- .47
65/75 vis., c.l.	gal.	.38	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.44	- .47
USP, 80/90 vis., c.l.	gal.	.41	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.47	- .50
95/105 vis., c.l.	gal.	.46½	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.52½	- .55½
125/135 vis., c.l.	gal.	.52	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.58	- .61
145/155 vis., c.l.	gal.	.54	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.60	- .63
Oil, white, mineral dom., f.o.b. N. Y. USP., 175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57½	—
175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57½	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.63½	- .66½
200/210 vis., c.l.	gal.	.62	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.68	- .71
320/330 vis., c.l.	gal.	.71	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.77	- .80
325/345 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.78	- .81
f.o.b. San Francisco, USP, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l.	gal.	.40	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.45	—
85 vis., c.l.	gal.	.40	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.45	—
100 vis., c.l.	gal.	.49½	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.54½	—
145 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.62	—
180 vis., c.l.	gal.	.60½	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.65½	—
340 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.77	—
Russian	gal.	No prices	
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns.	lb.	4.75	- 7.50
South, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 6.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, Chinawood).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	2.95	- 3.05
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	4.35	- 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns.,	lb.	No stocks	
Manila, bots.	lb.	45.00	—
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines,	ton.	7.00	-11.00
Lumps, same basis	ton.	7.00	—
Spalls, same basis	ton.	5.00	—
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.00	—
Olivine, aggregate, crushed, 8 mesh, paper bags, c.l., wks.	ton.	9.50	—
325 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	20.00	—
200 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	17.00	—
100 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	15.00	—
20 mesh to dust	ton.	12.00	—
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.00	—
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.25	—
5-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
1-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.65	—
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.			
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls.	lb.	.30	- .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., Wash.	lb.	.12¾	—
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.,	lb.	.12½	—
dlvd. other points	lb.	.12	—
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼	—
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.,	lb.	.13	—
Other points	lb.	.12½	—
French, Tours, casks, ex dock,	lb.	No prices	
kgs., ex dock	lb.	No prices	
Molybdate, bbls.	lb.	.31	—
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80	- 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.45	- .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.	lb.	.30	- .31
sweet, bls.	lb.	.15	- .17
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .10
Origano, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .14½
Orris root, whole	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Orthoamylphenol, l. c. l., dms., works	lb.	.25	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Orthochloroanilin, dms.	lb.	.60	- .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32	—
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4°C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	- .18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- .18½
29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- .17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.06	- .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07	- .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.08	- .09
50-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.09	- .10
tanks, same basis	lb.	.05½	- .06½
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.45	—
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15	- .16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09	—
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82	—
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19	—
Osage orange, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.23	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.11	—
No. 2	lb.	.10	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works	lb.	3.50	—
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.	lb.	3.75	- 4.15

To Help You Obtain Peak Operating Results from BUFLOVAK EQUIPMENT

AGAIN in this World War, as in the last, BUFLOVAK is whole-heartedly doing its part. The sights have been raised on production schedules all along the lines. The entire Organization is willingly exerting every effort to beat each previous record.

We are entrusted with building machinery vitally needed for powder production and wartime chemicals. And, it is being produced at a steadily increasing tempo. The Foundry, too, is working day and night, making huge castings needed for large machine tools. They, in turn, help to make the ships, tanks and bombers.

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In the midst of such activities, we are mindful of our obligation to the owners and users of BUFLOVAK Equipment. Your present equipment will have to work harder and longer. New equipment will be increasingly more difficult to obtain. To help you get the best operating results, our Engineers and Service Men offer their assistance.

In drying, evaporation, solvent recovery, and many other processing operations, BUFLOVAK Engineers are broadly experienced. Frequently they can step up production, improve finished products, or help reduce labor costs, by recommending minor changes or better methods that may have been developed since your equipment was bought.

The entire facilities of the Research Department and Testing Plant, together with their specialized technicians, are also at your disposal. Recently, dryers and evaporators of radically new design and construction were installed. Proven results show that their unusual flexibility in operation have opened new possibilities. Here, your product can be processed either on a small or semi-plant scale. These facilities can save you time and money in the improvement of a present process or the development of a new product. Semi-plant units supply accurate data on production costs, capacities, and the characteristics of the finished product.

These cooperative engineering services are intended for your assistance. Complete information and advice will be given without cost wherever practicable. More extensive engineering cooperation can be covered by a nominal fee, without any further obligation, and in the strictest confidence.

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P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.40	- .41
good, bgs.	lb.	.40	- .40½
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.	lb.	.51½	- .52
medium, cs.	lb.	.49	- .50
Parachlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32	—
Paracymene, refd., dms.	gal.	.75	- 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms, c.l.	lb.	.11	- .13
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½	- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or solid in 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery	lb.	.04¼	—
124-126 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04½	—
126-128 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04½	—
128-130 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04¾	—
130-132 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05	—
132-134 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05¼	—
134-136 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05¼	—
fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.05	—
123-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0520	—
120-122 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0520	—
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0560	—
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0585	—
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0585	—
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0640	—
135-127 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0640	—
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0715	—
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0765	—
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0810	—
145-150, slabs, cartons, same basis	lb.	.0860	—
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0930	—
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.10¼	—
Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.			
Paraformaldehyde,[2,5], dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C.	lb.	.23	—
100 to 900 lbs., shipments, same basis	lb.	.24	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 5b and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15	—
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.37	- .45
Paranisidin, dms.	lb.	.75	—
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.45	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs.	lb.	.15	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.	lb.	.80	—
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls.	lb.	.48	—
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.21	- .22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld.	lb.	.24	- .26
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	- .27
Passion flower, herb, bls.	lb.	.07	- .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	- .52
Peanut meal, 8.75%, Southern Alabama-Georgia, points	ton.	36.50	—
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.	lb.	.80	—
Pettitory root, bls.	lb.	.65	- .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.20	- .25
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00	—
tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.33½	- .35½
less than barrel lots	lb.	.40	—
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00	—
less than barrel lot	lb.	1.50	—
Pentanes,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.11	—
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.19	—
tanks, G.3.	gal.	.06¼	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.29	—
10 gal., G.3.	gal.	.55	—
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0650	- .0655
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0680	- .0690
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.11½ Nom.	
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295	- .1305
Red, chillies, dom., choice, Hontaka type, bgs.	lb.	.45	- .46
Japan, Hontaka	lb.	.40	- .41
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .24
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.23½	- .24
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.65	- .70
import, bls.	lb.	.96	- 1.10

Perchlorethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1. lb .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Perchlorethylene, Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on perchloroethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City.; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balsam, dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

Perchlorethylene, Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points...lb. .09 - —

Petrolatum, USP, amber, c.l...lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
extra, c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, cream, c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
lily, c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
snow, c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
soft, c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
yellow, soft, c.l.....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —

Petrolatum prices are f.o.b. N. Y. for material packed in drums, charged for extra and returnable for credit.

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells.
Arkansas, Smackover, heavy .....bbl. .83 - —
California, gravity 18-18.9 and below.....bbl. .80 - —
30-30.9 and above....bbl. 1.23 - —
Illinois basin.....bbl. 1.37 - —
Louisiana .....bbl. .80 - 1.48
Oklahoma-Kansas, gravity 20-20.9 and below..bbl. .75 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.25 - —
Pennsylvania, Bradford-Allegany .....bbl. 3.00 - —
Buckeye lines.....bbl. 2.55 - —
Corning .....bbl. 1.31 - —
Eureka lines.....bbl. 2.59 - —
N.Y. Transit lines...bbl. 3.00 - —
Pennsylvania, National Transit lines..bbl. 3.00 - —
S.W. Penn Lines.....bbl. 2.68 - —
Texas, Conroe.....bbl. 1.43 - —
East .....bbl. 1.25 - —
Gulf Coast, gravity 19-19.9 and below.....bbl. 1.06 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.48 - —
Pecos County.....bbl. .95 - —
West (and Lea County, N.M.), gravity 19-19.9 and below.....bbl. .70 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.12 - —
Wyoming, Lance Creek bbl. 1.12 - —

Ether laboratory grade, 30-60° C., c.l..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60°C., l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75°C., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —

Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums.

Lacquer diluent, at refinery—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Welles, Wash....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.. gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tankcars..gal. .07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07⅞- .07¼

Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks.. gal. .10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¾- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks. gal. .10 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks..... gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals..gal. .12 - —
100 gals. or more.....gal. .12 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Hartford .....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —

Naphtha,, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tankcars..gal. .11 - —
N. J., tankcars.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tankcars.....gal. .07⅛- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tankcars..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport ....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1350- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

Petroleum, naphtha, high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway..gal. .21½- —
3, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
3, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .14 - —
high solvency, aromatic, No. 30, same basis..gal. .13½- —
40, same basis.....gal. .13½- —
3, 30 and 40, in drums, delivered in metropolitan area, New York., gal., .29, .28 and .28, respectively.

V.M.& P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles .....gal. .10 - —
divd. Los Angeles...gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½

Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. 1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07⅛- —

Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks. gal. .09½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .09⅛- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅝- —
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —

Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tins.....lb. 4.20 - —
dms., 100 lbs., spot or contract, lb. 4.00 - —

Phenol,[4] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13⅛- —
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .14⅛- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —

Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls.,dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 - —
bbls., dms., kgs., 100-250 lbs. lb. .87 - .89

Phenolphthalein, yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs.....lb. .84 - —

Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., incl., 2,000-lb. shipt., 150 lbs., same terms.....lb. .65 - —
100 lbs., same terms.....lb. .67 - —
50 lbs., same terms.....lb. .70 - —

Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —

Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
dimethylacetate, cns.....lb.14.50 -15.00

Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25

Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 8.00 -15.00

Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots., lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —

Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks..lb.20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb.15.00 -16.50

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SUN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.. HELPING INDUSTRY HELP AMERICA

Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19	- —
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, 68%-68%	long ton.	2.20	- —
70%-68%	long ton.	2.70	- —
72%-70%	long ton.	3.20	- —
75%-74%	long ton.	4.00	- —
Tenn., 60%-66%	long ton.	4.50	- —
70% min.	long ton.	5.00	- —
72% min.	long ton.	5.50	- —
75%-74%	long ton.	6.50	- —
Phosphate rock prices are for shipment in bulk, f.o.b. mines.			
Phosphorus, red, cs.	lb.	.40	- .44
amorphous, tns.	lb.	.55	- —
yellow, dms.	lb.	.45	- .50
cases	lb.	.22	- .25
Oxychloride,[2] cyls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11	- .12
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	- .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.	lb.	.38	- .42
Trichloride, cyls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks., ton.	lb.	.35	- —
single, bbls., works	lb.	.40	- —
kgs., works	lb.	.45	- .50
Phthalic anhydride,[2] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .09½
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis.	oz.	5.00	- 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.	oz.	3.80	- 5.15
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.31¼	- .31¾
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).			
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	.63	- .80
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00	- —
l.c.l.	ton.	22.00	- —
Hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., dlvd., Akron	ton.	23.75	-24.00
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05	- .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pitch, pine, bbls.	bbl.	6.75	- 7.00
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls.	lb.	.13	- .18
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	8.75	- 9.00
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25	- —
Pomegranate bark, bgs.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Root bark, bgs.	lb.	.80	- .85
Poppy flowers, red, bls.	lb.	.65	- .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.63	- .67
Indian, white, bgs.	lb.	.09¾	- .09¾
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.40	- .41
Potash abietate	lb.	.08	- —
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.28	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.31	- .34
Arsenite, USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demjs.	lb.	.13	- .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., kgs., 300 lbs.	lb.	.19	- .21
gran., bbls., kgs., 250 lbs.	lb.	.19	- .21
Bichromate,[2,5] spots, c.l., works, lb.		.09¾	- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works	lb.	.09¾	- —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works	lb.	.10	- —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.27	- .31
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.28	- .32
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾	- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03	- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.03½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾	- —
USP, gran, bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14	- .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.19	- —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.21	- —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms.	lb.	.03¼	- .03¼
tanks	lb.	.02¾	- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- .06¾
Chlorate,[2,6] cryst., kgs.	lb.	.11	Nom.
powd., kgs.	lb.	.09¾	- .10
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08	Nom.
Chromate,[2,5] bgs.	lb.	.24	- .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs.	lb.	.33½	- —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.34½	- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.35½	- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.37½	- —
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.			
Cyanide, dom., dms., works	lb.	.55	- —
Cyanide, gold, 41% gold, bots., works	oz.	14.20	-14.95
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.34	- .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	- 1.52
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	- 1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns.	lb.	1.65	- 1.67
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, flb. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.75	- —
25 lbs. to 50 lbs.	lb.	1.80	- 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.34	- .36
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	.72	- —
25 to 50 lbs.	lb.	.75	- —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.46	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.35	- —
Iodide, bots. or cns.	lb.	1.44	- 1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35	- 1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports,	ton.	No prices	
Manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.20	- —
25% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21	- —
Import, 30% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports—ton.		No prices	
Metabisulphite, kgs.	lb.	.18	- .19
CP, cryst., 300-lb. bbls.	lb.	.24	- —
purified, 300-lb. bbls.	lb.	.23	- —
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports,	unit-ton.	.53½	- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O.	unit-ton.	.56	- —

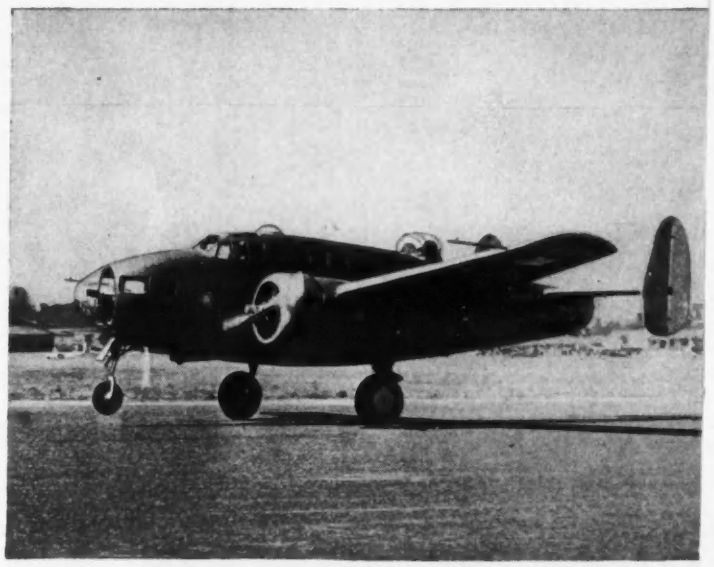
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price; basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs.	lb.	.40	- .42
pure, cryst., kgs.	lb.	.40	- .42
tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	- .30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports,	ton.	No prices	
Perchlorate,[2,6] kgs., works	lb.	.09½	- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works	lb.	.19¾	- .20¼
USP, dms., works	lb.	.20½	- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms.	lb.	.70	- .75
Yellow, spot, bbls.	lb.	.17	- .19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.18	- —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs.	lb.	.07	- —
Sulphate, NF, powd., 550 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.15	Nom.
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.17	- —
Prices on granular 4c. higher.			
tech., dom., bulk basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min. 90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.	ton.	36.25	- —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms.	lb.	.75	- .85
N.F., dms.	lb.	.55	- .60
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min. 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports,	ton.	26.00	- —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms works	lb.	.40	- .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls.	lb.	.47	- —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.50	- —
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.11½	- .12
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.33	- .45
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns.	lb.	3.00	- —
5-lb. cans	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
1-lb. bots.	lb.	3.75	- —
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3—gal.		.03	- .03¾
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla bls.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	.06	- —
600-1,999 lbs.	lb.	.04½	- —
100-599 lbs.	lb.	.04¾	- —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	.03¾	- —
500-1,999 lbs.	lb.	.03¾	- —
100- 499 lbs.	lb.	.04	- —
coarse, O½, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	.04¼	- —
600-1,999 lbs.	lb.	.04½	- —
100-599 lbs.	lb.	.05	- —
New York, 2,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	.03¾	- —
500-1,999 lbs.	lb.	.03¾	- —
100-499 lbs.	lb.	.04¼	- —
imp., Italian	lb.	No prices	
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .18
Purple lake (see Red).			
Putty, com'l, dms.	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
linseed oil, raw, dms.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
refined, dms.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
standard, dms.	100 lbs.	4.20	- —
Pyrethrum[3] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyretnrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.	gal.	5.75	- —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.	gal.	8.53	- —
Pyrethrum[3] flowers, coarse, grnd., (s.r.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls.	lb.	.27	- .28
fine powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls.	lb.	.23	- —
0.9 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls.	lb.	.29	- —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls.	lb.	.39	- —
Pyridin,[2] denaturing, dms.	gal.	1.71	- —
refd., 2°, dms.	lb.	.40	- —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports.	unit-ton.	No prices	
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins.	lb.	2.15	- 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins.	lb.	4.60	- —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	10.00	- —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	13.00	- —
No. 5, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	9.00	- —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	11.00	- —
Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works	lb.	.13	- —
black, cs., works	lb.	.10	- —
china, white, ivory, cs., works.	lb.	.13	- —
dense, white, cs., works	lb.	.10	- —
gray, cs., works	lb.	.08	- —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works.	lb.	.04	- —
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.10	- —
transparent, cs., works	lb.	.20	- —
colors, cs., works	lb.	.13	- —
shavings, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.16	- —
colors, mixed, cs., works	lb.	.10	- —
white, cs., works	lb.	.15	- —

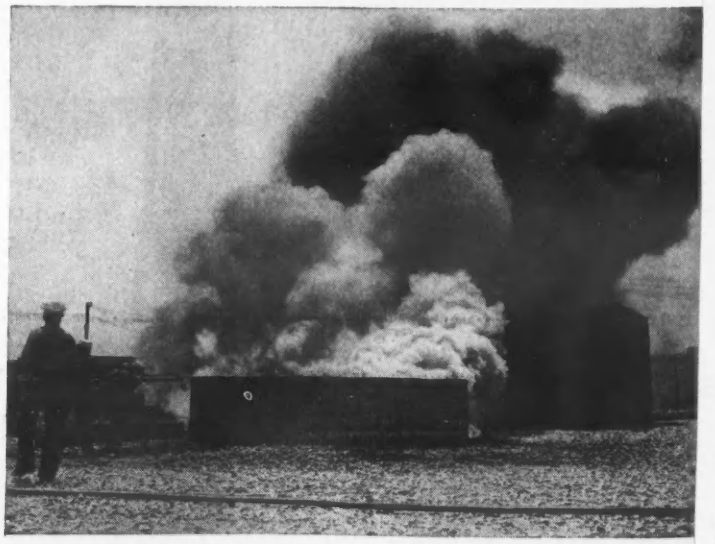
Life On The

(*Above*) **FAMILIAR FIGURE** of the Minute Man sends forth a new call today—a call for every American to do his share in the nation's Victory program through the regular purchase of War Bonds and Stamps. America's armies are fighting on new and broader fronts; materials from America's factories are aiding the United Nations in many theatres of war; and every purchase of Bonds and Stamps helps to support the armies, to furnish the arms. Every American, in every walk of life, has the opportunity—and privilege—of aiding the cause of Victory by making every payday Bond Day.

(*Below*) **PLYWOOD-AND-PLASTIC PLANES**, light, strong, and fast, are among the mo striking achievements of aircraft designers. This new AT-13 bombing crew traine built by Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation, which produced the first a molded plywood plane in 1937, is constructed almost entirely of wood venee permanently bonded by synthetic resins and "molded" by special processes to t final shape. Large quantities of strategic metals can be conserved by this uniq construction, and plane performance is improved, since the complete eliminati of rivet heads or other exterior fastening increases aerodynamic efficiency and th permits higher operating speeds. For permanent bonding of wood, fabric and pap URAC** and MELMAC* Adhesives produced by Cyanamid are extensively us for aircraft construction and other applications.



(*Right*) **BLANKETS OF FOAM** offer a highly effective means of smothering stubborn fires, such as those originating in oil or other flammable liquids. Saponin, one of the newest additions to the list of Cyanamid's products for industry, is often used in foam type fire-extinguishing equipment, where its foam-forming characteristics contribute to the efficiency of the extinguishing agents. The unusual foaming, emulsifying, and detergent properties of Saponin are also of value in a wide variety of other applications. Saponin is currently available from Cyanamid in three forms, with special characteristics to meet the requirements of a wide range of uses: Commercial Pulp Saponin; Saponin Purified (Powder); and Saponin Extract Purified (Liquid). Samples for test purposes and analyses of the three grades are available from Cyanamid upon request on your business letterhead. It is desirable that requests for samples indicate amount of sample required, the form of Saponin used, and the purpose for which it is required, in order to enable Cyanamid to offer possible suggestions and recommendations for the most logical grade for the particular application. Write today, outlining your needs.



Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan. bbls., works..lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- —
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
pwd., bgs., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Quercitron, crystals, bgs.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bgs., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b., shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz—flask.191.00- —
f.o.b., shipm't point in Tex., and Ark..flask.193.00- —
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Quinidine,[2] NFV, cryst., cns..oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[2] 100 ozs., cns.....oz. .84 + 13½*
Acetate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns...oz. .81 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .76 + .13½
Hydriodide, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, XI, cns....oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, cns.....oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, cns.....oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[5] cns., oz. .81 + .13½

Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed, Argentine, large bgs.lb. .10¾- .11¼
dom., dwarf Essex, Aug. delivery, bgs..lb. .08 - .09
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Red,[2] alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .95 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .80 - —
400-2,000 lbs.. bbls.....lb. .85 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .90 - —
light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .90 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .95 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. 1.05 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
deep, bbls., ton lots....lb. 1.15 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lot. lb. .90 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone, medium shade, 400-2,000 lbs., bbls.lb. .95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.00 - —

Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Balto, or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.

Cadmium, Selenide, bbls., light, works..lb. 2.35 - —
maroon, works.....lb. 2.90 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs...lb. 4.60 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.25 - —
1 lb.....lb. 5.35 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
Imported, English, all shades. lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts. lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .60 - —
Rose, lake, bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Pink, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .40 - —
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
50-lb. bgs.....lb. .096 - —
Imported, English.....lb. .14½- —
Para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .70 - —
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l., lb. No prices
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y. kgs..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .03¼- —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .55 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .35 - —
Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.05 - —
Turkey, c.i.f. New York.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .25 - .40
quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red, precipitate[2] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .74 - —
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Riboflavin .....grain. .75 - .85
Rice bran, concentrate, 573-lb. dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option..lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .43 - .65
red, bls.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Spanish, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Rosin, gum, ex dock—
B, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
D, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
E, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.77 - —
F, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.81 - —
G, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.81 - —
H, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.82 - —
I, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.82 - —
K, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.87 - —
M, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
N, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.92 - —
W. G., bbls.....100 lbs. 3.92 - —
W. W., bbls.....100 lbs. 3.92 - —
X, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.92 - —
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
import, lump, bbls.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .33 - .34
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - —
Safflower, bls.....lb. No prices
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Spanish, tins.....lb.33.50 -34.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
dms.....lb. No prices
Sage, Calif., whole, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
rubbed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
powder, bgs.....lb. .70 - .71
Dalmatian type, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Greek, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.....lb. .32 - .36

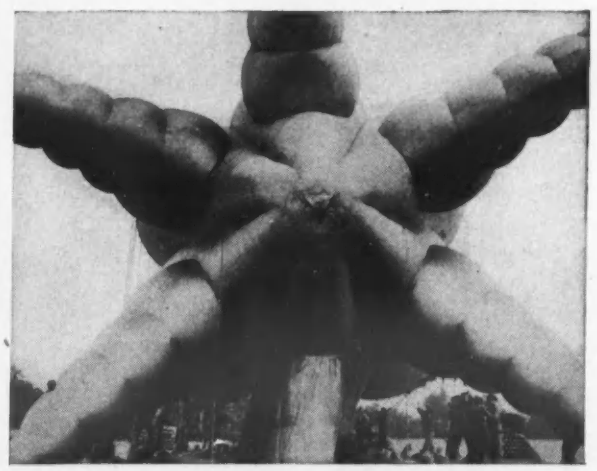
Chemical Newsfront

(Above) **DRY ICE SERVES AS "POWDER"** in this novel gun, shown being charged by Earl E. Paul, of the Monner Gun Corporation. After charging, the dry ice is liquefied by absorption of heat from the surroundings, and a small amount of the liquid is then released to a chamber behind the bullet. The expanding CO_2 gas from evaporation of the liquid fires the gun.

(Above) **FROM THE BARK OF A TREE** comes one of the newest textile fibers, which has its origin in the California redwood. As new synthetic fibers become increasingly important, Cyanamid's technical cooperation and research facilities are especially valuable in aiding the textile dyeing and finishing industry to solve new problems.

(Below) **FOOD DEHYDRATION,** a rapidly growing processing technique, aids in cutting weight and bulk for handling, shipment and storage. As preservation and packaging present new problems, the food industry turns to chemical research for their solution.

(Below) **BARRAGE BALLOONS** of rubber-covered fabric form an aerial bulwark for the protection of strategic points. Cyanamid's comprehensive line of rubber chemicals and assistance in their use aid the industry in the compounding of rubber for many wartime requirements.



American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation
A Unit of American Cyanamid Company
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK, N. Y.
**Trade mark *Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.05 -	.05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	8.68 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	7.75 -	—
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.	lb.	.90 -	—
bxs., 25 lbs.	lb.	.93 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.90 -	—
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.02 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00 -	—
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	ton.	14.20 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. N.Y.	ton.	17.00	-18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	ton.	15.70 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	ton.	19.40	-23.20
Chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.	ton.	15.00 -	—
import, bulk, c.i.f.	ton.	16.00	Nom.
Saltpeter, dbl. refd., gran., bbls., 10-20 tons	100 lbs.	8.20 -	—
1- 9 tons	100 lbs.	8.25 -	—
less than ton lots.	100 lbs.	8.60 -	—
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons	100 lbs.	9.20 -	—
1-9 tons	100 lbs.	9.35 -	—
less than ton lots.	100 lbs.	9.30 -	—
Santonin, cryst., cns.	kilo.	210.00	-220.00
Saponin, crude, cns.	lb.	2.25 -	2.50
purified, cns.	lb.	3.00 -	3.25
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls.	lb.	.59 -	.60
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.22 -	.30
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.20 -	.21
select, bls.	lb.	.33 -	.35
Savory, bls.	lb.	.73 -	1.75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.14
Scammony root, bgs.	lb.	.07 -	.08
resin, lump, cns.	lb.	.85 -	—
powd., bxs.	lb.	.90 -	—
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Western, bls.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.46 -	—
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment.	lb.	.33¾-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.34¼-	—
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.34¼-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.34¾-	—
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins.	lb.	2.00 -	—
100-lb. cases	lb.	1.75 -	—
Senega root, spot, bls.	lb.	.65 -	.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls.	lb.	.22 -	.28
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.22 -	.26
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.17½
2, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.16
3, bls.	lb.	.11 -	.14
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.15 -	.17
Pods, bls.	lb.	.13 -	.16
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	.70 -	.82
Sesame seed, Chinese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
Indian, natural, bgs.	lb.	.08¼-	.08¾
hulled, bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
sterilized, bgs.	lb.	.12¾-	.13¼
Shellac,[2] bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.39 -	.40*
dlvd., Boston	lb.	.40 -	.41
Chicago	lb.	.40½-	.41½
Pacific Coast	lb.	.42½-	.43½
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.45 -	.46
dlvd., Boston	lb.	.45½-	.46½
Chicago	lb.	.46¾-	.47⅜
Pacific Coast	lb.	.48¾-	.49¾

* To the above basic prices may be added 3½c. per lb. to cover marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, garnet,[2,6] bgs.	lb.	.37 -	.39†
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1,[2,6] cs.	lb.	.39 -	.40†
Superfine,[2,6] bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y.	lb.	.32 -	.33†
dlvd., Chicago	lb.	.32½-	.33½
Pacific Coast	lb.	.35 -	.36

† Shellac under WPB Imports Order M-63 Amendment No. 3. Importers are permitted by OPA to add to these prices the prevailing marine and war risk insurance and any additional import transportation charges resulting from the war.

Shellac, varnish, Metro. area, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls.	lb.	1.87 +	.10‡
4½-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.82½+	.10
4-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.78 +	.10
Shellac, varnish, Metro. area, white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.97 +	.10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.92½+	.10
4-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.88 +	.10

‡ The additional charge of 10c. per gallon covers the cost of marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, varnish prices, dlvd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works.	ton.	17.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00 -	—
400 mesh, c.l.	ton.	18.00 -	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	19.00 -	—
smaller lots.	ton.	20.00 -	—
wet-grd., 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works.	ton.	18.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	21.00 -	—
Silica, amorph., wet-grd., 400 mesh, c.	ton.	30.00 -	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	35.00 -	—
smaller lots.	ton.	38.00 -	—
96-98%, 325 mesh, c.l.	ton.	20.00 -	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	21.50 -	—
smaller lots.	ton.	23.00 -	—
99%, 325 mesh, c.l.	ton.	20.00 -	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	22.00 -	—
smaller lots.	ton.	25.00 -	—
medium-grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	25.50 -	—
smaller lots.	ton.	27.00 -	—
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, c.l.	ton.	13.50 -	—
l.c.l.	ton.	18.50 -	—
140 mesh, c.l.	ton.	11.00 -	—
l.c.l.	ton.	16.00 -	—
Silica prices are for bag packing works.			f.o.b.
Silver, bullion	oz.	.44¾-	—
Govt. purchase, dom., metal.	oz.	.7111-	—
Govt. purchase, foreign metal.	oz.	.45[1] -	—
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.34 -	—
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.	oz.	No prices	
Nucleinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.29 -	.34
Proteinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.28 -	.38
Simarubra barks, bls.	lb.	.55 -	.67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	.13 -	.14
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works.	ton.	12.00	-13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.75 -	.80
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns.	lb.	.05 -	.08
Blue, ctns.	lb.	.07 -	.08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.13 -	.14
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.16 -	.17
cut, imp., bls., bbls.	lb.	.17 -	.18
dom., bbls.	lb.	.10 -	.11
powd., bbls.	lb.	.19 -	.20
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	.10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 -	.10
USP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	.07
Alginate, water soluble, refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.79 -	—
semi-refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.42 -	—
Aluminate, white soluble, c.l., bgs., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.50 -	—
dms., frt. equaled.	100 lbs.	7.75 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	8.40 -	—
dms., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	8.65 -	—
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd., c.l.	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.09¼-	.09¾
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works.	lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.07½-	.08½
white, dms., c.l., dealers, works.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.08½-	.09½

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.15 -	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.33 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.58 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.98 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.95 -	—
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.05 -	1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.45 -	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.45 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.60 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.85 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 -	—
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.05 -	1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28 -	—
Zone 3	100 lbs.	2.53 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 -	—

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to cutsomer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 98° Meridian; Neb. E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 93° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex., Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.39 -	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.40 -	—
900 lbs. or less.	lb.	.43 -	—
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.46 -	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.47 -	—
900 lbs. or less.	lb.	.50 -	—
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.70 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.05 -	—
bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.55 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90 -	—
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.60 -	—
powd., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.85 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	100 bls.	2.51 -	—
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	100 lbs.	2.76 -	—
Bichromate,[2,5] spot, c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., 6 csks. or 10 bbls. or over, works.	lb.	.07½-	—
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works.	lb.	.07¾-	—

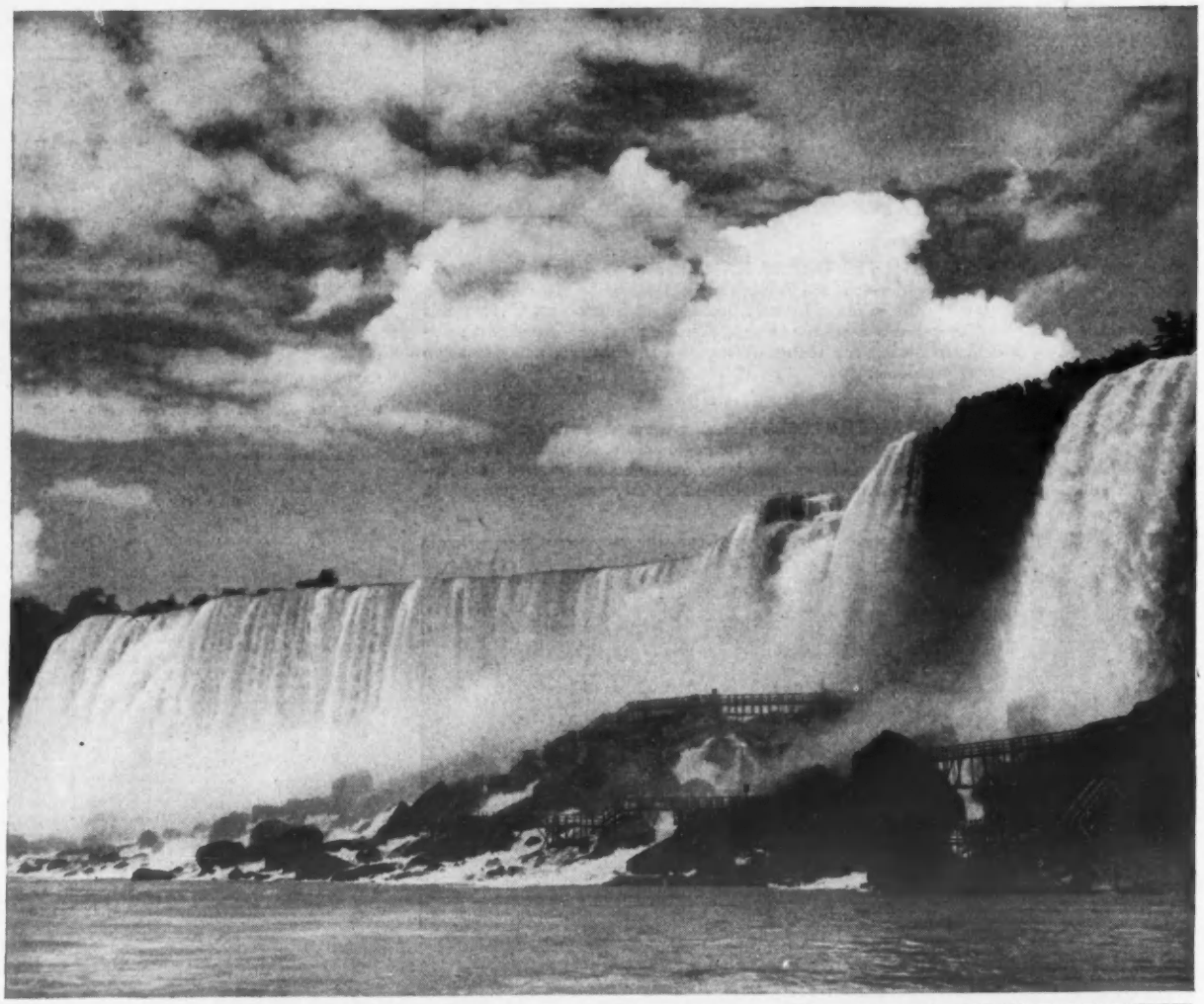
power to spare

For centuries Niagara Falls has inspired man with its ageless beauty and ceaseless power. Generation after generation has found it symbolic of the steadfast, dynamic way of life under which America has grown to its present stature. It is symbolic, too, that while power from Niagara has been harnessed to the will of man...to the production of mills and factories, to the creation of light and heat and energy...it still has a limitless volume of power to spare. Only a little of this great power has been used...as not all of the great potential power of America itself has been used.

America is a greater land of promise today than when the first pioneer saw a dream of the future in the mists of Niagara. New ways, new methods, new conceptions of how man may progress and expand under the doctrine of freedom can be seen today. The world will follow the steadfast, dynamic way of America to a new era. For the power of free men is as boundless as the power of Niagara—and as resistless as the flow of the river over its sharp cliffs.

We who work within sight and sound of Niagara Falls are devoting every ounce of our energies and facilities to speeding the flow of chemicals for Victory.

CAUSTIC POTASH · CAUSTIC SODA
PARA · CARBONATE OF POTASH
LIQUID CHLORINE



EBG Niagara ALKALI COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Soda, bifluoride, bbls., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
10-bbl. lots.....lb. .11½- .13
1-9 bbls.....lb. .12 - —
kegs .....lb. .12½- .14

Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60

solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —

Bromide, USP, gran., works, 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32

Cacodylate, 1, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —

Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).

Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammo. process, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70

electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zinc prices as ammonia process.

liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..lb. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —

solid, 76% ammon., process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —

electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —

Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.

Chloride (see Salt).

Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½

Chromate,[3,4] c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09½- —

Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls. lb. .18½- —
dms., 50-lb. lots.....lb. .20¼- —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .22½- .23½
dms., kgs., 100-lb. lots...lb. .19½- —

USP, XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25½- —

Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
imports, 90%, cs.....lb. No prices

Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —

Fluoride, white, 80%, bbls., c.l., frt. allw..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08½- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08¾- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —

Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.

Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.72 - —
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .83

Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18

Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - .27

Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —

Hyposulphite, cryst., large bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
pea 5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45

Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.40 - —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots. .....lb. 2.52 - 2.57

Mandelate, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 3.25 - —

Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —

Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
15 dms. and over, dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
3-14 dms., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
1-2 dms., same basis.100 lbs. 5.30 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works....lb. 2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y. lb. 3.30 - —
1-9 bbls., dlvd. N.Y.....lb. 3.35 - —

Molybdate, anhyd., kgs., works. lb. .47 - —

Monohydrated, bbls., N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.35 - —

Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —

Soda, nitrate,[6] dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., dlvd., f.o.b. cars Hopewell, Va(ton.30.05 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.29.35 - —
bulk, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va..ton.27.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl. Gulf, Pac. warehouses, rail or shipment..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis... ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —

Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast, f.o.b. ports. 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90

Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.

Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
15 dms. and over, same basis...lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis...lb. 5.60 - —
1-2 dms., same basis....lb. 5.85 - —
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y.C..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-9 bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 4.55 - —

Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09 - —

Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —

Soda, pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .20 - —
400 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .18 - —
powd., 100 lbs., kgs., works.lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 6.20 - 6.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.65
monobasic, anhyd., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.45 - 8.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
kegs, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.70 - —

USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .11½- .12

Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —

Soda, prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .11 - —
contracts .....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .11¼- —
contracts .....lb. .10¾- —

Pyrophosphate,[2] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equalized. 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
5 tons and over, same basis. 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.30
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
5 tons and over, same basis. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.95 - 6.80

Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —

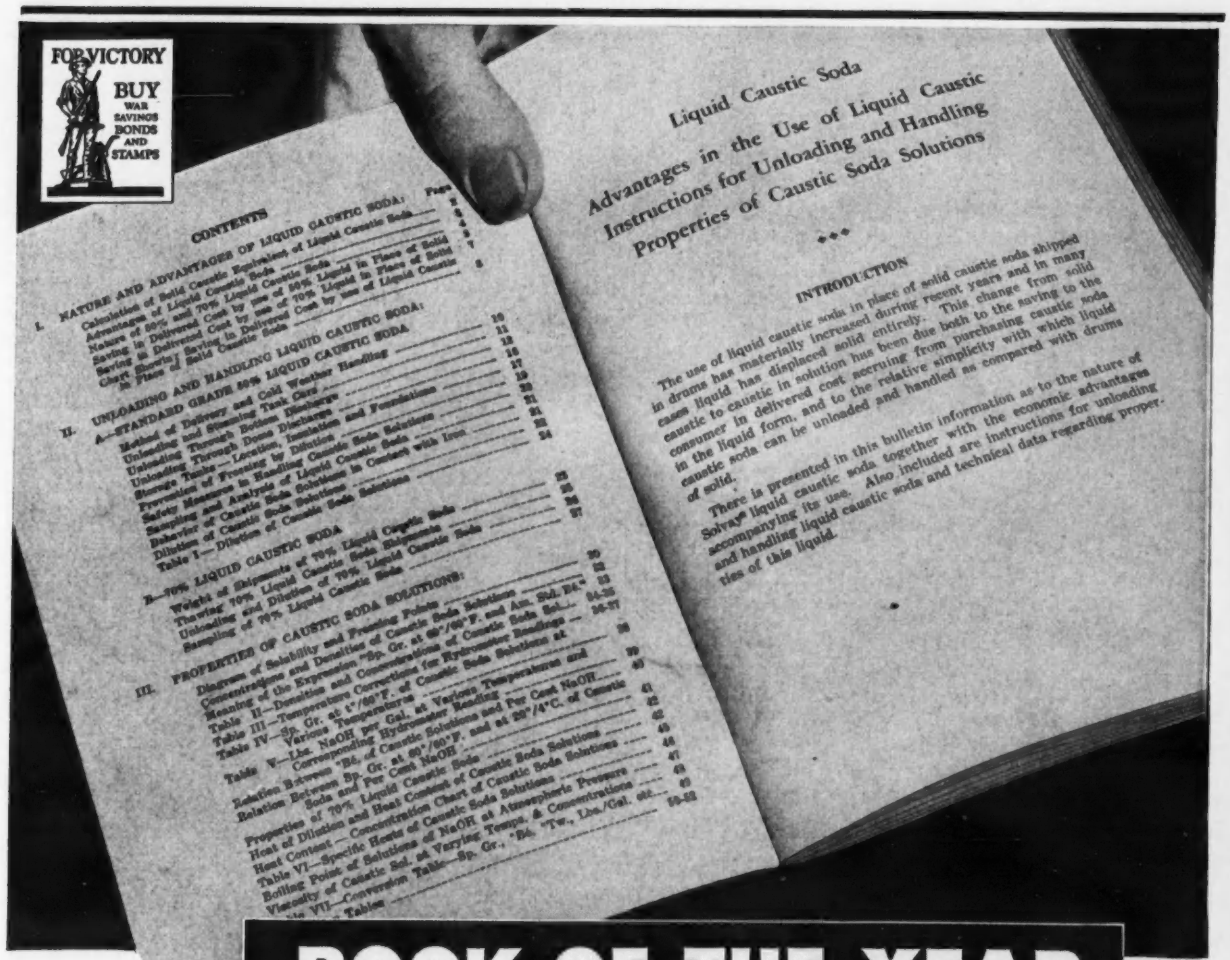
Sal, bgs., dlvd. N.Y....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., dlvd. N.Y.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —

Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - .55

Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.

Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
100 lbs. 4.05 - —
10 bbls. or over, dlvd. N.Y.C.
1-9 bbls.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
works..100 lbs. .80 - —


FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS
CONTENTS
Liquid Caustic Soda
Advantages in the Use of Liquid Caustic
Instructions for Unloading and Handling
Properties of Caustic Soda Solutions
INTRODUCTION
The use of liquid caustic soda in place of solid caustic soda shipped in drums has materially increased during recent years and in many cases liquid has displaced solid entirely. This change from solid caustic to caustic in solution has been due both to the saving to the consumer in delivered cost accruing from purchasing caustic soda in the liquid form, and to the relative simplicity with which liquid caustic soda can be unloaded and handled as compared with drums of solid.
There is presented in this bulletin information as to the nature of Solvay liquid caustic soda, together with the economic advantages accompanying its use. Also included are instructions for unloading and handling liquid caustic soda and technical data regarding properties of this liquid.

BOOK OF THE YEAR

...To The Man Who Needs Down-to-Earth Information On Handling Caustic Soda!

If you are a technician or plant operator who is now "taking over" an assignment which necessitates a more specific knowledge of Caustic Soda than you previously required, *then write today for Solvay Technical Service Bulletin No. 6.*

This bulletin contains time-saving, factual information from which all sales talk has been eliminated. It is full of important tables, charts and other data on the handling of Caustic Soda. It is information which goes straight to the point... helps you improve efficiency, reduce man hours and increase production speed.

Solvay Technical Service Bulletin No. 6 on Liquid Caustic Soda is one of the series of Solvay Bulletins which are constantly being revised on the basis of new findings. For years this technical literature has had the recognition of plant operators, engineers and scholars who realize that such vital operations data concerning alkalies can only originate out of the breadth of accumulated experience Solvay has gained as America's oldest and largest manufacturer of alkalies.

If you don't use Caustic Soda, then send for any of the OTHER SOLVAY BULLETINS listed below, which pertain to your work.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.
BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

Use and handling of Caustic Soda • Analysis of Alkalies • Soda Ash Handling • Alkalies and Chlorine in Water Treatment • Analysis of Liquid Chlorine and Bleach • Water Analysis • Calcium Chloride in Refrigeration • Road Surface Stabilization • Analysis of Calcium Chloride and Limestone

Soda, silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
tanks, wks.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
tanks, wks.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls....lb. .09 - .14½
Stannate, dms.....lb. .33½- .36½
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt),
N. F., VI, desiccated, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs 3.65 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —

Soda, sulphite, cryst., 100-lb. bgs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1 to 4.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .26 - .28
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
single dm. lots, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
tech. kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-Formaldehyde, sulphoxylate, standard cont. (125-250 lbs.), lb. .19 - .22
Solvent, naphtha,[2] dms., wks.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. 32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l. dms., works...lb. .17¾- —

Soybean meal, 41-44% protein, sacks, New York rate points, ton.47.00 - —
protein, alpha, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works....lb. .17¼- —
100-20,000 lbs, works.....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .21 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots. cns..oz. 3.25 - 3.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .48
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's Bread, edible, bls..lb. .24 - .35
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago.. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0760- —
import, bgs.....lb. No prices
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .06¼ Nom.
bbls. .....gal. .07 Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staveacre, seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40

Stearin, oleo.....lb. .1054- —
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .29 - .36
seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns.....lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. No prices
tech., 90% precip., bbls....lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 2.75 - 3.95
Styrolyl, acetate, bot.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .70 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .82 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cans, 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .91 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .73 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .58 —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .48 - —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.40
Milk, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10.....lb. .27 - —
Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's, ea. 4.86 - —
100's .....ea. 8.46 - —
1,000's .....ea.72.00 - —
Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm. bot..doz. 2.50 - —
4-oz. bots.....ea. 8.10 - —
1-lb. bots.....ea.30.00 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots....lb. 1.45 - —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.00 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.20 - —
Sulfapyridine, powd., bots., tins.. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, 1,000-lb. lots., dms. lb. 5.00 - —
500-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.10 - —
100-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. tins.....lb. 5.30 - —
1-5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulfathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
Sulphur, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flour, comm'l bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
light, USP, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lumps, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 50c. less per 100 pounds.
Rubbermakers, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l...lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l., cyls. works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works.lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works..lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.....lb. .17 - .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s...ton. No prices
leaf, f.a.s.....ton. No prices
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .07½- .08
medium, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
poultry .....lb. .07 - .07½
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, basis 16% a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. cars, boats, Balto..unit-ton. .60 - .64
net ton. 9.60 -10.24
guaranteed 16% a.p.a., bulk, plus flattening charge of 50c., unit-ton. .63¾- .67½
net ton.10.10 -10.74
20% a.p.a., bulk, same basis, spot..unit-ton. .63¾- .68
net ton.12.75 -13.60
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, Balto., spot..unit-ton. .85 - —

T

Talc., dom., aluminum flake-type, grd., c.l..ton.12.50 -24.50
l.c.l. .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., c.l.....ton.17.50 -43.00
N. Y., fibrous, 325 mesh, 93-94%, c.l..ton.13.00 -18.00
99-99½%, c.l.....ton.15.25 -19.25
99.95%, c.l.....ton.17.00 -21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
Pennsylvania, c.l.....ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l. .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont .....ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canadian, c.l., dlvd. N. Y. ton.24.00 -30.00
French .....ton. No prices
Italian .....ton. No prices
Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packaging.

DYNAMITE

• There's a lot of potential dynamite where that innocent bar of soap came from. Out of the same vat came glycerin — the stuff from which nitroglycerin, dynamite and cordite are made.

The manufacture of glycerin is an inseparable — and very important — part of the soap industry. In normal times glycerin is a by-product of soap. In times like these, when every extra ounce of gunpowder strikes an extra blow for democracy, the by-product becomes more important than the product.

Michigan Alkali Caustic has many uses, in wartime as well as peacetime. And other Michigan Alkali products are helping America's industries to keep the materials of war moving out of the factory, up to the front lines of freedom.

MICHIGAN ALKALI COMPANY

FORD BUILDING • DETROIT, MICHIGAN

NEW YORK • CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • ST. LOUIS • CHARLOTTE • WYANDOTTE

DISTRIBUTORS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • CHLORINE • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • DRY ICE

Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks	lb.	.09¾- —
ined., extra, tanks	lb.	.08¾- —
special, tanks	lb.	.08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	08¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.10 - .12
kegs	lb.	7.45 - —
Tankage, dom., fertilizer, animal, grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, basis N.Y. unit-ton.		4.50 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi. unit-ton.		4.00 & .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., bulk, basis N. Y., unit-ton.		4.96 - —
high-grade, bulk, Chicago unit-ton.		5.37 - —
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. port unit-ton.		Nominal
Tansy leaves, bls	lb.	.23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs	lb.	.03¾- .06½
Java, bgs	lb.	.04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[6] 16%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.27½- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.31½- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.33½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.24½- —
Tarragon herb, bgs	lb.	1.75 - 1.90
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more	lb.	.47¾- —
less than 5	lb.	.48 - —
dms.	lb.	.48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls	lb.	.52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms.,	lb.	.70 - .72
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.75 - .77
Terpineol, CP, dms	lb.	.43 - —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net wght.	lb.	.17 - —
Terpinyl acetate, cns	lb.	.87 - —
dms.	lb.	.85 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).		
Tetrachlorethane, dms., works	lb.	.08 - 08½
Tetrachlorethylene, CP, dms	lb.	.21½- —
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).		
Tetralin, dms	lb.	.19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).		
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works	lb.	12.50 - —
Theobromine	lb.	2.65 - —
Sodiosalicylate, dms	lb.	No prices
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns.,	gram.	.41 - .44
Thiocarbanilide, dms	lb.	.24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms	lb.	.55 - .56
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works	lb.	2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls	lb.	.89 - 1.02
Morocco, bls	lb.	.21 Nom.
Spanish, bls	lb.	.24 - .21½
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs	lb.	3.00 Nom.
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs	lb.	3.40 - —
25 lbs	lb.	3.50 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).		
Tin chloride, anhydrous	lb.	.48 - .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs	lb.	.39 - .39½
Metal,[1,6] Straits	lb.	.52 - —
Oxide, bbls	lb.	.55 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls	lb.	No prices
Titanium[1] dioxide, bgs., c.l. 20 tons)	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.14¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs	lb.	.15 - —
50-999 lbs	lb.	.15¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.14¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.15 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs	lb.	.15¼- —
50-999 lbs	lb.	.15½- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l (20 tons),	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.16¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs	lb.	.17 - —
50-999 lbs	lb.	.17½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.16¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.17 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs	lb.	.17¼- —
50-999 lbs	lb.	.17½- —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.15¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs	lb.	.15½- —
50-999 lbs	lb.	.15¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.15¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs	lb.	.15¾- —
50-999 lbs	lb.	.16 - —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons),	lb.	.05½- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 - —

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above. When shipped in barrels, prices are ¼c. per pound higher.

Toluidin base, distilled, kgs	lb.	.96 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns	lb.	.85 - .95
Toluidin, mixed, dms	lb.	.26 - —
Toluol,[2,3,6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returnable	gal.	.33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.28 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.28 - —
1° nitration,[6] dms., returnable,	gal.	.34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.29½- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.29½- —
Tonga, NF, 50% bark and vine, bls.	lb.	.90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	2.50 - 3.00
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	.95 - 1.10
Totaquine, USP	oz.	.60 - —
Triacetin, dms	lb.	.26 - —
Trimyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	.33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.98 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	1.01 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.78 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.81 - —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms.	lb.	.29 - —
single dms	lb.	.31 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.40 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.47 - —
cns., works	lb.	.51 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½- —
tanks	lb.	.07½- —
Trichlorethylene,[3] Zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09 - —
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Ida., Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresylphosphate,[3] CP, cns., works	lb.	.43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37½- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40½- —
tech., cns., works	lb.	.28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25 - .31
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25½- .31½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.19 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms.	lb.	.24 - —
single dms	lb.	.26 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns	lb.	.45 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.40 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns	lb.	.54 - .56
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls	lb.	.31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).		
Tuba root (see Derris root).		
Tungsten metal powd.,[3,6] 90%, dms., works	lb.	2.60 - —
Oxide, CP, kgs	lb.	No prices
Chem. grade, kgs	lb.	No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	.09½- .10
Madras, bgs	lb.	.10 - .10½
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock	gal.	.69¾- —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock	gal.	.71¾- —
5 ex dock	gal.	.73¾- —
wood, dest., dist., dms., dlvd., E. cities	gal.	.60 - .65
tanks	gal.	.55 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.57 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60 - —
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.52 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).		
Uranium oxide, black, bgs	lb.	2.55 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville	ton.	80.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va.	ton.	82.50 - —
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore	ton.	85.00 - —
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila.	ton.	90.00 - —
import, 40% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship.	ton.	No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse.	ton.	No prices
pure, cs	lb.	.12 - —
Urea fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. V., or Atl., Gulf ports	ton.	57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, basis 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., or Alt., Gulf ports	ton.	121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports,	ton.	127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls	lb.	.25 - .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls	lb.	1.69 - —
Eastern, bls	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s	ton.	No prices
cups, bgs., f.a.s	ton.	No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works	lb.	7.00 - —
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	No prices.
Mexican, tins	lb.	13.00 -16.00
cuts, tins	lb.	14.00 -16.00
South American, tins	lb.	No prices
Tahiti, tins	lb.	6.50 - 6.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins,	lb.	2.60 - —
5-lb. tins	lb.	2.65 - —
1-lb. tins	lb.	2.75 - —
ex-guaicol, 25-lb. tins	lb.	2.35 - —
5-lb. tins	lb.	2.40 - —
1-lb. tins	lb.	2.50 - —
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins	lb.	2.35 - —
5-lb. tins	lb.	2.40 - —
1-lb. tins	lb.	2.65 - —

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755 RIDGE ROAD WEST, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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SALES AGENT: SPECIAL COMMODITIES DIVISION (FORMERLY RESEARCH PRODUCTS DIVISION) GENERAL MILLS, INC., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

"Oil-Soluble-Vitamin Headquarters"

INSIDE NEWS

SEPTEMBER PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1942

A Challenge to American Industry

Success of National Salvage Campaign May Mean Difference Between Victory and Defeat

Most important extra-curricular activity of American industry these days is the nationwide salvaging of scrap iron and steel, rubber, copper, tin, lead, zinc, manila rope and burlap. All out war production has created terrific demands for supplies of these materials.

Particularly critical is the need for scrap iron and steel. Steel mills' inventories of scrap iron and steel have shrunk more than 45 percent over the past 18 months of record-breaking steel production, and now represent an average for the entire steel industry of little more than two weeks' supply at the present rate of consumption. Unless it is possible to get some 6,000,000 tons of scrap iron and steel from other than normal sources, the expanding capacity of the steel industry cannot be fully utilized.

And we need steel for almost every item of modern, mechanized warfare.

Donald M. Nelson and the War Production Board have appealed to American industry to get in the scrap. The WPB has set up Industrial Salvage Committees in some 400 leading cities and is making an industry by industry and plant by plant canvass to get in the scrap. *This involves appointment in each plant of a salvage executive, someone with authority to make a general housecleaning, junking obsolete and worn out equipment.*

Cooperating in the national scrap salvage drive is American Industries Salvage Committee, representing groups of leading industrial concerns. Through a nationwide advertising and publicity campaign, paid for by the Committee, industry and the general public are being made aware of the urgent need for scrap materials.

Included in the industrial salvage which is being sought are old dies, machine tools, boilers, abandoned rail sidings, elevators, old castings, flywheels and other obsolete and unused machinery. Any metal materials, any of the list of critical materials should be salvaged and salvaged quickly.

The need is vital and immediate. Steel freighters whose keels were actually laid after the attack on Pearl Harbor (and whose plates are made of roughly 50% steel scrap) were completed within three months and carried the bombs across the Pacific that helped to win the Coral Sea Battle in May 1942.

Scrap—and particularly industrial scrap—is everywhere. A major portion of the scrap collected necessarily must come from industrial plants. The success or failure of this vital campaign will depend ultimately upon the vigorous cooperation of American industry, from the greatest industrial plant to the smallest shop.

Go to it. This is your fight—and your opportunity to show the Axis what American "can do" really means. Dig in. We've got a war on our hands—and we've got to win!

(194)

PRIME SCRAP—Here a heavy drum from an old mine hoist is being cut down to "pan size" for firing in an open hearth furnace. After being fired with equal amounts of pig iron, the long-unused drum will emerge as steel plates for 1942's Liberty Ships.

Here's What You Can Do—ACT NOW!

Organize Your Plant

Put someone in charge of salvage in all departments of your business and GIVE HIM AUTHORITY TO ACT. Organize and direct the necessary staff for carrying out the program.

Comb the plant and yards for dormant scrap, unused and abandoned equipment, old boilers, boiler flues, pipe, foundry moulds, obsolete dies and parts, material now being destroyed or burned but which has salvage value, and see that it is disposed of as scrap.

Survey all plant equipment, particularly idle, stand-by or discarded machines, with a view to applying or converting it to useful production.

Speed the return of scrap to mills and refineries through existing channels. Report promptly any equipment which is definitely obsolete, and see that it is disposed of as scrap.

Segregate Your Scrap

Classify scrap and provide separate containers for each class of scrap material.

Dismantle discarded equipment promptly into its component parts. Sort blanks, short ends, cut-downs, clippings, etc.

Separate paper scrap—white and colored, news and book or catalog stock—before sending it to the baler, for greater salvage values.

Sell Your Employees

Devise awards and incentive systems to recognize effective work in the conservation and salvage program.

Work through foremen to reach every machine operator in preventing spoilage and minimizing waste at the source.

Constant reminders in the form of posters, pay envelope enclosures, house organ publicity, etc., are potent aids to the conservation program.

Remember: *Your* plant, *your* operations, the jobs of *your* employees depend in large measure upon steel production. If U. S. furnaces are to keep going full blast, they must have scrap—by the millions of tons!

Get in touch with your nearest Regional Headquarters—or The Industrial Salvage Section, Conservation Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C. (195)

(Advertisement)

Venice turpentine, true, cs.....lb. No prices.
artificial, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works.....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c.....bot. .45½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex (see Rice bran).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic; acid, nicotinic amide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
tree .....lb. .28 - .30
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.41.00 -43.00
Extract, solid, bgs.....lb. .04475-.0460
liquid, tanks.....lb. .05 - —
bbls. .....lb. .05¾- —
Wax, amorphous, Group 3, at refineries; 160-165, amber..lb. .15½- —
black .....lb. .14 - —
white .....lb. .26 - —
180-185, amber.....lb. .17½- —
black .....lb. .16 - —
white .....lb. .30 - —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Bees,[2] white, bleach, slabs..lb. .61 - —
cakes, cs.....lb. .62 - —
discs, cs.....lb. .63 - —
yellow, crude, African.....lb. .49 - —
Brazilian, Chilean, bgs..lb. .50 - —
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.....lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla,[2] bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .38 - —
Carnauba,[2] No. 3 chalky, bgs. lb. .77 - .78
No. 2, N.C., bgs.....lb. .84 - .85
N.C., 3, bgs.....lb. .78 - .79
refined, bgs.....lb. .85 - .86
yellow, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .88 - .89
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .87 - .88
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
160°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
100° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
Montan, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Ouricury,[2] bgs.....lb. .55 - .62
Wax, ozokerite, dom., 160°-165° m.p., bgs..lb. .30 - —
import., hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .08 - .09
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., c.l.ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-grd., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
gilders, bolted, c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -24.00
extra bolted, c.l.....ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, airfloated, 99¾%, 250 mesh, c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, 200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
Whiting, limestone, gilders', c.l. ton.11.50 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton.12.50 -16.00
water-floated, gilders' putty grade, c.l..ton.12.00 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton.13.00 -16.00
precipitated, c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -25.00
dry ground, 325 mesh, 80 tons, f.o.b. plants..ton. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., up to 5 tons.....ton. 7.00 - —
less than 5 tons.....ton. 9.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., 40 mesh, c.l., f.o.b. North Tonawanda, N.Y., ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis...ton.30.00 -32.00
Bags, extra, 25c. each; must be returned for credit. Carload freight to New York, N. Y., 29c. per 100 lbs.

BY NATIONAL CAN

SEPTEMBER PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1942

Lacquers Manufactured From Corn

Many bushels of corn are used annually in the manufacture of lacquer using solvents made from corn. Nearly two bushels of corn are consumed in making the lacquer for a single automobile. Corn in the form of acetone is also used in airplane dopes, paint and varnish removers and synthetic resins. In the form of butanol, corn is used in spirit varnishes and polishes as well as lacquers. Ethyl alcohol from corn is used in lacquers, shellac solutions and polishes. (198)

Wisconsin Will Supply Army With Canned Smelt

Wisconsin, long the canning grounds for fish and other foods, will pack 1,000,000 lbs. of smelt this season for the sole use of the armed forces, employing a new method.

The government has selected a trial factory for canning smelt under its supervision. The new technique, according to an authority of the U. S. Fish and Wild Life Service, is similar to that used in canning sardines. This food expert described the method by saying it consisted of placing the smelt in brine, steaming them and drying and cooling before hand picking. Three tablespoons of corn oil are added before the cans are sealed and then placed in a cooker. He also gave canners information on 2 methods of packing smelt, approved by the federal government, the second varying from the first process only in the brining time. (199)

Nazis Produce Fibers From Casein

Casein-derived fibers are being produced in Germany by a new improved process, it is reported. Rennet casein is the basic material. It is first treated with an alkali and then subjected to a fermentation process. Subsequently, fiber formation is accomplished by spinning the casein solution into a bath of sulphuric acid and sodium sulphate. The threads then pass through sodium chloride and aluminum sulphate baths, and are finally made insoluble by treatment with cold and warm solutions of formaldehyde respectively. (200)

"RESEARCH IS ORGANIZED THINKING"

National Can Corporation's Modern Laboratories Wage a Continual War Against Food Spoilage

A View In The Bacteriological Laboratory

This Laboratory is part of the Research Field Service Division. It is here that spoiled cans of foods are examined to determine causes of spoilage. In the background is a dust-proof room for bacteriological plating work. This Laboratory also conducts research in bacteriological problems involved in the packing of new products. (196)

Food Purchases of U.S. Navy Stagger the Imagination

Buying food for Uncle Sam's Navy was a big enough job in peacetime to make the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts one of the largest purchasers of foodstuffs in the world. But since the two-ocean Navy program got under way the food demands of the sea service have multiplied far beyond any previous levels. Now the Navy is second only to the Army as a customer of U. S. food processors.

For the year ending July 1, for example, the Navy's estimates called for the purchase of some 910,000,000 lb. of food, 12,168,000 dozen eggs and 1,419,600 gallons of sauces, oils and vinegars. Even these estimates fell short of actual purchases.

Among the food purchases for the fleet and the bluejackets ashore in the last 12 months were 43,439,000 lb. of canned vegetables and 18,525,000 lb. of canned fruits. (197)

Technical Topics

NICKEL PLATING of magnesium alloys is accomplished by electrolytic methods by a new process developed by an American chemical manufacturer. The nickel deposits obtained are declared to be soft, adherent, and easily buffed to a high polish. (201)

ZINC TETROXY CHROMATE is the name given to a new pigment said to offer promise in rust-inhibiting primers. It is stated to be less water soluble than regular zinc yellow and therefore produces more water-resistant coating. (202)

WOOL FATS, yielding harder and tougher paints when mixed with beeswax, carnauba, high melting paraffins or resins, make a tenacious, durable protective film which can be applied in very thin coats. English aircraft manufacturers are experimenting with such a lanolin-resin solution. (203)

RESINS—Three new and interesting resins have been found in England. They are Hal resin, Jak tree resin and a gum from Acacia Zacta. A varnish made with Hal resin and turpentine was applied to sized wood on which it dried in about 48 hours to a fairly tough glossy finish. Jak tree resin is practically 100 percent soluble in acetone and the Acacia Zacta appears to be a good substitute for standard gum acacia. (204)

COPPER MERCURIC IODIDE is the basis of a temperature-indicating paint recently described in a British technical journal. The salt is produced by triturating cuprous iodide with mercuric iodide with sufficient water to form a paste, drying, and then grinding, it is declared. (205)

SODIUM DINITRO-ORTHOCRESOL has been shown to eliminate the possibilities of plant infection by killing the fungi in fallen leaves in recent investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. It has also been found to be successful for killing fungus galls on cedar trees. (206)

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquirers to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corp., 110 E. 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

(Advertisement)

Woodflour, import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Levant, bgs.....lb. No prices
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylol[3,5] (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .27 - —
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., returnable, works... gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., returnable, works.gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., returnable, works.gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, crystal., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Yellow, arsenic[2] sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York..lb. .52 - .55
bottles, same basis.....lb. .60 - .64
imp., bbls., same basis.....lb. .20 Nom.
Benzidine, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls., lb. .60 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs..lb. .65 - —
Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.
sulphide, orange kegs or cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow, CP, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Yellow, Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis chrome. lb. 1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls. works....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0360- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Yellow, zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts, lb. .15¼- .15½
open order.....lb. .15¼- .15½
Navy specifications type, contracts..lb. .15¼- .15½
open order.....lb. .15¼- .15½
Yellow dock root, dom., bls...lb. .16 - .23
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls...lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, viz..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .25 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .30 - —
Zinc,[1,2,5] Metal (see Paint market).
acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd....lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .32½- —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .37½- —
kgs. .....lb. .34½- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —

Zinc, chloride, USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.30 -	.31
25-lb. jars	lb.	.36 -	—
solut., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250-	—
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33 -	.37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54 -	—
jars	lb.	4.40 -	—
Metal (see daily quotations 'n Market report).			
Oxide,[2] pigment, dom., acidular type, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
Prices on West Coast ½c. per lb. higher.			
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 -	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10 -	—
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
green seal, bbls., ex whse.	lb	No prices.	
white seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices.	
USP, c.l., 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.10½-	—
Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher.			
Lead-free and 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ½c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb. higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c. per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst.			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Stearate, tech., precip., or USP, ton lots.	lb.	.30 -	—
less than ton lots	lb.	.31 -	.52
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs	3.85 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.60 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 -	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.80 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55 -	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.05 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.80 -	—
Sulphide,[1] pure bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	—
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
magnesium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
Zinc sulphide delivered to Pac. Cst. is ¼c. per lb. higher for the pure and ½c. for the others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼-	—
dlvd. Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00 -	100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 -	2.00

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Linseed Crushers Advisory Committee Is Formed

The Division of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board has formed the Linseed Crushers Industry Advisory Committee.

Robert W. Capps, of the Chemicals Branch, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

Shreve Archer, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. C. Bisbee, Bisbee Linseed Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. W. Brown, Brown Linseed Company, Port Richmond, N. Y.; S. B. Coolidge, jr., Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Gillen, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; B. Rocca, Pacific Vegetable Oil Company, San Francisco, Calif.; Val Wurtle, Minnesota Linseed Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. A. Johansen, National Lead Company, New York.

Synthetic Resins Production: 1941

United States production and sales of certain synthetic resins in 1941 compared with 1940, as compiled by the Tariff Commission, follow:—

	Pounds				
	Production		Sales		Value
	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Coaltar, total	324,200,666	222,943,118	255,721,097	153,520,805	$66,619,834
Alkyd resins—					
Maleic anhydride*—					
Phthalic anhydride	128,362,566	91,446,195	63,372,053	42,400,005	12,475,807
Coumarone and indene	.....	24,131,733	.....	22,976,705	.....
Derived from tar acids—					
Cresols or cresylic acid	22,717,921	11,978,763	17,312,666	.....	6,259,363
Phenol—					
For casting	6,661,760	6,953,103	7,018,797	6,696,008	3,436,711
For molding	41,333,155	26,417,693	40,941,741	25,117,472	12,978,878
For other uses	50,645,064	26,957,636	49,484,635	24,234,563	9,209,865
Phenols and cresols	34,959,533	21,126 005	34,974,799	.....	17,331,685
Xylenols	309,662	.....	321,780	.....	57,726
All other	49,211,605	.....	42,294,626	.....	4,869,799
Non-coaltar, total	103,599,021	53,871,245	92,586,373	47,578,845	50,636,117
Maleic anhydride	9,473,995	6,476,883	8,357,314	5,418,875	1,117,625
Urea	34,848,718	21,491,653	33,370,720	19,300,685	10 797,582
All other	59,276,308	.....	50,858,339	.....	38,720,910

* Reclassified under non-coaltar resins.

Rubber Chemicals Production: 1941

Production and sale of certain rubber chemicals in 1941, compared with 1940, as compiled by the Tariff Commission, follow:—

	Pounds				
	Production		Sales		Value
	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Coaltar, total	40,575,264	37,139,394	31,255,255	28,024,769	$15,034,773
Accelerators, total	15,210,986	16,736,874	10,805,315	12,998,019	5,158,692
Butyraldehyde, aniline	506,076	482,964	296,545	.....	200,894
Diphenylguanidine	2,135,092	1,448,504	1,708,628	1,279,701	563,622
Thiocarbanilide	349,055	404,838	.....	.....	.....
All other	12,220,763	.....	8,800,142	.....	4,394,176
Antioxidants, total	25,364,278	20,402,520	20,449,940	15,026,750	9,876,081
Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine	1,618,294	1,281,841	979,005	.....	741,191
All other	23,745,984	.....	19,470,935	.....	9,134,890
Non-coaltar, total	19,082,521	16,915,139	17,233,435	15,353,009	4,866,893
Accelerators—					
Tetramethylthiouram sulphide and disulphide	832,366	567,517	805,621	433,397	1,421,550
Zinc diethyl dithiocarbamate	82,916	51,775	63,801	.....	99,285
All other	18,167,239	.....	16,364,013	.....	3,346,058

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials (Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

Abalyn (methyl abietate), c.l., dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., lots of 10 dms., same basis.	lb.	.08¾-	—
single dms., same basis.	lb.	.09¾-	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.14¾-	—
Aroclors, distilled, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.23 -	—
ton lots, works.	lb.	.25 -	—
single dms., works.	lb.	.27 -	—
undistilled, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
ton lots, works.	lb.	.20 -	—
single dms., works.	lb.	.22 -	—

B

Bakelite, alkyd resins, BR, 10025, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.28 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.28½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.29 -	—
carbic anhydride base, oil modified, BR, 14590, 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.27 -	—
resin modified, BR., 13202, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.15½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.16 -	—
Bakelite, dispersion resin, BK, 3962, dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.2770-	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.2820-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.2870-	—
lacquer, BR, 9366, dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18½-	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19 -	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19½-	—
XJ, 10433, dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.38 -	—
XR, 3180, dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.45 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.45½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.46 -	—
4357, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.45½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.46 -	—
phenolic, 100%, BR, 254, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.33 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.33½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.34 -	—
3360, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.36 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.36½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37 -	—
4036, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.38 -	—
9432, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.32 -	—
9434, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25½-	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26 -	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26½-	—
10282, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.32 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.32½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.33 -	—
14684, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31 -	—
oil modified, BR, 302, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.3460-	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.3510-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.3560-	—
2175, cns., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.38 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.38½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.39 -	—
resin modified, BR., 2963, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.22 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.22½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.23 -	—
11504, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18½-	—
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19 -	—

C

"Cumar" resin, AX	lb.	.06¼-	—
BX	lb.	.06¼-	—
CX, gross weight	lb.	.05¾-	—
DX, gross weight	lb.	.05¼-	—
EX, gross weight	lb.	.05¼-	—
FX, gross weight	lb.	.05¾-	—
Cumar, MH col. 1	lb.	.11¾-	—
1½-2	lb.	.10¾-	—
2½-3½	lb.	.09¾-	—
9	lb.	.06½-	—
MS	lb.	.10¾-	—
Cumar, P 10°-90° C., col. 2½ and darker	lb.	10¾-	—
RH	lb.	.10¾-	—
RS	lb.	.10¾-	—
V col. ½	lb.	.12¾-	—
1	lb.	.11¾-	—
1½-2	lb.	.10¾-	—
2½ and darker	lb.	.09¾-	—
W col. ½	lb.	.13½-	—
1	lb.	.12½-	—
1½-2	lb.	.11½-	—
2½ and darker	lb.	.10½-	—

"Cumar" resin prices apply in dms., f.o.b. Frankford, Pa., freight equalized with Pittsburgh.

D

Durite, 1301, pale, one drum and over.	lb.	.29 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.30 -	—

Durite prices are f.o.b. Phila., Pa., with freight allowed east of Rocky Mts.

E

Esterol, alkyd solution, A, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
B, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
E, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
H-1, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.19½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	—
PV, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾-	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.17¼-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.17¾-	—
11, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
22, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
22-B, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
33, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
44, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
44-B, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
55, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
562, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
640-N, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
660-N, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
750, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
830, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
Esterol, alkyd solution, 1800, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
1825, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.18½-	—
2185, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
2195, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
2600, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.18½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.19 -	—
2633, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
2726, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
2775-BS, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
4040, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—

F

Flexalyn solution, dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis.	lb.	.13¼-	—
single dms., same basis.	lb.	.14¾-	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.19¾-	—

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works.	lb.	.08 -	—
Guai-a-phene, 10-gal. cns., works,	gal.	2.57 -	—
5-gal. cns., works.	gal.	2.62 -	—
1-gal. cns., works.	gal.	2.82 -	—
dms. (dm. deposit $6.00), works.	gal.	2.47 -	—

H

Hercolyn (hydrogenated methyl abietate), dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., lots of 10, same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
single dms., same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
smaller lots, f.o.b. Hercules, Del.	lb.	.18¾-	—

K

Kadox (zinc oxide), East of Pacific Coast:—			
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., bgs.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., bbls.	lb.	.07¾-	—
No. 25, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09 -	—
Pacific Coast prices ½c. per lb. higher; l.c.l. prices ex warehouse.			
Krumbhaar, Maleic 404, 1 to 9 dms.	lb.	.17½-	—
10 dms.	lb.	.17 -	—
carloads or truckloads.	lb.	.16½-	—
Maleic 414, 1 to 9 drums.	lb.	.17½-	—
10 drums	lb.	.17 -	—
carloads or truckloads.	lb.	.16½-	—
Phenolic 505, 1 to 9 drums.	lb.	.17½-	—
10 drums	lb.	.17 -	—
carloads or truckloads.	lb.	.16½-	—
Phenolic 555, 1 to 9 drums.	lb.	.17½-	—
10 drums	lb.	.17 -	—
carloads or truckloads.	lb.	.16½-	—
Synthetic Copal 909, 1 to 9 drums.	lb.	.19½-	—
10 drums	lb.	.19 -	—
carloads and truckloads.	lb.	.18½-	—

L

Lewisol resin, No. 1, c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
10 dms.	lb.	.17 -	—
1 dm.	lb.	.17½-	—
2, c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
10 dms.	lb.	.17 -	—
1 dm.	lb.	.17½-	—
2L, c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
10 dms.	lb.	.17 -	—
1 dm.	lb.	.17½-	—
3, c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
10 dms.	lb.	.21 -	—
1 dm.	lb.	.22 -	—
18, c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
10 dms.	lb.	.17 -	—
1 dm.	lb.	.17½-	—
24, c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
10 dms.	lb.	.17 -	—
1 dm.	lb.	.17½-	—

Terpene Solvents Booklet Issued by Hercules Co.

A new 21-page booklet discussing properties and applications of a series of terpene solvents has been issued by the naval stores department of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. The booklet emphasizes that while turpentine, which is composed of terpene hydrocarbons, has been used for many years as a solvent and thinner for protective coatings, it is but one of various terpene solvents available today. Thinners and solvents detailed in the booklet have been grouped under five classifications in accordance with their major constituents, as bicyclic terpene hydrocarbons; monocyclic terpene hydrocarbons; terpene alcohols; terpene ethers; and terpene ketones.

- - - —V- - -

Devoe & Raynolds Dressing Hog Bristles for Brushes

Devoe & Raynolds Company, paint and brush manufacturer, this city, is now dressing domestic hog bristle for use in making brushes. Heretofore, all hog bristle used in the manufacture of brushes in this country was imported from the Far East, particularly China and Siberia. In 1914 approximately 6,000,000 pounds of dressed bristles were imported. Now, due to the conflict in the Pacific, imports of this vital raw material have been cut off, with the result that the national stockpile of bristle has been greatly depleted.

Lewisol, 28, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
55, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —

Lewisol resin prices are f.o.b. cars, New England States, Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N.C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo. For less than dm. quantities add 5c. per lb. to one-drum prices.

M

Myristilene, f.o.b., Boston, 400 lbs., dms..lb. .20 - —
same basis, 200 lb. dms....lb. .23 - —
50 lb. dms.....lb. .25 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. .30 - —
2 lb. samples.....lb. .45 - —

N

Neo-fat fatty acid, 3-R, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
17, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- —
19, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¾- —
23, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19¾- —
drying oil, 170, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .13¾- —
190, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¾- —
290, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19¾- —

Neo-fat prices are ½c. per lb. higher in all states west of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.

Nevillac, pale, hard, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
hard, 85-95° C, dms., works..lb. .17 - —
soft, 65-75° C, dms., works...lb. .17 - —
Neville resin, R-1 nevindene, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .13½- —
R-3, nevindene, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-5, nevindene, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .11½- —
R-6, nevindene, col. 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-7, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-8, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .13½- —
R-9, hard, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-10, hard, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-11, hard, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-12, hard, col. 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-13, medium, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-14, medium, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-15, medium, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-16, medium, col. 2½-4, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-16A, medium, col. 7-10, dms., works..lb. .08½- —
R-17, medium soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-19, medium soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-21, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-22, special, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-27, medium soft, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .13¾- —
R-28, medium soft, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-29, medium soft, col. 2½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —

Neville resin, 435, 110-125° C., dms., gross weight, f.o.b. Pittsburgh..lb. .03½- —

Neville resin prices, except 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila. Less than full drum shipments are 5c. per pound additional, f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.

Nevillite, "V," water-white, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. 1.30 - —
No. 4, very light straw, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. .52 - —
No. 123, water-white, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Nevinol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - —
No. 2 oil, heavy, rfd., dms., works..lb. .12 - —
Nevtex, 10, returnable dms., works..lb. .08 - —
90, returnable dms., works.. lb. .20 - —
Nuba, 1, 80-95° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0290- —
2, 100-125° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0290- —
3x, 135-150° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .04¼- —
Nuodex drier, cobalt, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs..lb. .31¼- —
11½%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .37 - —
iron, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .15¼- —
11%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .26 - —
lead, 24%, 450-lb. pkgs.....lb. .14½- .15½
32%, 450-lb. pkgs.....lb. .18¾- —
34%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .19½- —
40%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .23 - —
lead 30%, cobalt 3%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .32 - —
lead 30%, manganese 3%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .25 - —
Nuodex drier, manganese 6%, 400-lb. pkgs..lb. .16½- .17¼
10½%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .27¼- —
zinc, 8%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .16¼- —
10%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .19¾- —
12%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .23 - —
All prices are f.o.b. customers' plants, east of Denver.
Nypene resin, dms., works....lb. .32 - —

P

Palmalene, f.o.b., Boston, 400 lb. dms..lb. .15 - —
same basis, 200 lb. dms....lb. .18 - —
50 lb. dms.....lb. .20 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. .25 - —
2 lb. laboratory containers, lb. .40 - —
Paradene, No. 1, 75-99° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05½- —
2, 100-124° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05½- —
3, 125-140° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¾- —

Paradene prices are freight equalized with Philadelphia, Pa.

Paradura resin, grade AV, c.l., dlvd..lb. .28 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
C, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
10-P, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
46, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
273, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —

GLYPTAL
ALKYD RESINS IN WAR SERVICE

ALL OUT FOR VICTORY!
YET, PLANNING FOR THE PEACE TO COME.

Our research laboratories are busy today developing new products to meet rigid government war production specifications. Our research and production facilities will continue to make available Glyptal Alkyd Resin Solutions to serve our armed forces. We are proud to be called upon to serve our country in these times. And we pledge that G-E Glyptal products will serve well. They have the stability, uniformity and durability to meet the most exacting requirements. These are rigidly maintained at all times.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

THERMOPLASTIC Resins

Velsicol pure hydrocarbon Thermoplastic Resins are readily soluble in straight petroleum naphthas, and are compatible with vegetable oils and other plasticizers by cold cutting. They handle easily, resist acids, alkalies and water. Dependable, uniform in quality and moderately priced. Colors: yellow to dark brown.

OXIDIZING

Velsicol Oxidizing and Drying Resins dry quickly in presence of air at elevated temperatures and help speed production by cutting drying time of linseed, soy-bean and other slower oils. Use of these Velsicol resins also has the advantage of extending critical chinawood and dehydrated castor oils, etc. Wherever rapid drying, durability, inertness and moderate price are important, use of Velsicol resins is indicated. Colors: yellow to cherry red. *Especially ask about VELSICOL AF-3.*

INVESTIGATE
Samples, full information, help on formulations, gladly furnished on any VELSICOL product on request.

★ OTHER PRODUCTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST NOW:
Petroleum Chemicals and Derivatives, High Solvency Naphthas, Toluene, Impregnating Liquids, Core Oils, Insect Repellents and Toxicants.

VELSICOL CORPORATION
GENERAL OFFICES: 120 EAST PEARSON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Paradura, 367, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
640, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Paranol resin, extra hard, No. 1, c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
Extra hard, No. 3, c.l., dlvd.lb. .14 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hard, No. 1, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —

Paronal, hard, No. 3, c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
25, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
25, light, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
54-E, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
100, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
105-B, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —

YOU'LL RATE DUREZ "420" 100%!

NEWEST DEVELOPMENT in an all-round resin is Durez 420 for use with slower drying oils for making from 10-12 gallon hard mixing varnishes to 50-60 gallon spars. It makes hard-baking finishes with good color retention.

With oil, Durez 420 may be readily emulsified to produce waterproof and wear-resistant films for water-thinned paints. Its compatibility with mineral oil and low-boiling petroleum thinners makes it desirable for adhesives when properly processed.

This new Durez resin is compatible with all of the common drying oils or even with non-drying and lubricating oils. It may be used in gloss over-print and scratch-proof inks. Samples on request.

DUREZ PLASTICS & CHEMICALS, INC.
1309 Walck Road, N. Tonawanda, N. Y.

DUREZ PLASTICS & CHEMICALS, INC.
RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

Paranol, hard, 200, c.l., dlvd.lb. .17½- —
10 pkgs., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
9 pkgs., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
500, hard, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
500, extra hard, c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
800, extra light, c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
800, dark, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
850, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
1600, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
10 pkgs. or mere, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
1700, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
1750, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
1855, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
3046-C, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .16¼- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .16⅝- —
3101, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15⅝- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
— -⅝22 .bl[..... dlvd ,ssel ro
3645, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
Pentalyn A, dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, Zone 1..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis....lb. .13½- —
single dms., same basis..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .19 - —
G, dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, Zone 1..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis. lb. .15 - —
single dms., same basis..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .20½- —
Phenester, color 3½-5, dms., works. lb. .17 - —
P.H.O., dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Pliolite, powder, ton lots, works, lb. .06 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09 - .74
resin, clear, ton lots, works, lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .79 - .84
No. 20, ton lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .79 - .84
No. 40, ton lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .79 - .84

R

Resinous oil, No. XI, returnable dms., works..lb. .0160- —

S

Staybelite resin, c.l. (36,000 lbs.), f.o.b. cars East of and including N.D., S.D., Neb., Kan., Okla. and Tex..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dms. (500 lbs.), same basis..lb. .06½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Hattiesburg, Miss., or Hercules, Del..lb. .20 - —
Surfex, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Painesville, Ohio..ton.27.50 - —
BB, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.32.00 - —
MM, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.00 - —
Syntex, standard alkyd resins,
No. 9, c.l.....100 lbs.15.75 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.16.25 - —
14, c.l.....100 lbs.15.50 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.16.00 - —
16, c.l.....100 lbs.19.50 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.20.00 - —
18, c.l.....100 lbs.17.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.17.75 - —
19-B, c.l.....100 lbs.16.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.16.50 - —
22, c.l.....100 lbs.15.50 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.16.00 - —
23, c.l.....100 lbs.14.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.14.50 - —
28, c.l.....100 lbs.17.50 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.18.00 - —
32, c.l.....100 lbs.14.75 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.15.25 - —
121, c.l.....100 lbs.16.75 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.17.25 - —
32, c.l.....100 lbs.14.75 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.16.50 - —

Syntex, H-15, c.l.....100 lbs.14.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.14.75 - —
H-46, c.l.....100 lbs.14.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.14.75 - —
217, c.l.....100 lbs.14.50 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.15.00 - —
H-3 (pale), c.l.....100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.15.75 - —
H-3, c.l.....100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.15.75 - —

Syntex prices are f.o.b. Louisville, Ky., freight prepaid and allowed to destinations in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, Va., N. C., S. C., W. Va., Ohio, Ky., Tenn., Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Iowa and Mo. and the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., and Montreal and Toronto, Canada. For shipment to other points East of the Rockies and not listed above add 1c. per pound. For shipments direct to West Coast points add 1¼c. per lb. to the less than carload lots prices. The above prices do not include the cost of drums, which remain the property of the manufacturer.

V

Vanadiset resin, dlvd. Balto.-Washington area, contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.29.00 -41.40
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.51.40 -63.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.83.00 - —
Southern New Jersey, East Pa.. Del., contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.28.60 -41.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.50.00 -62.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.82.00 - —
Canada (Windsor to Montreal), contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.33.20 -44.60
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.54.00 -66.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.86.00 - —
Greater N. Y., North N. J., Conn., contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.28.60 -40.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.48.00 -60.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.80.00 - —
Ill., Ky., Tenn., Carolinas, Georgia, Missouri, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.33.60 -43.00
spot, 1-25 tons, per shpt...ton.55.00 -67.80
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.87.80 - —
Iowa, Wis., Minn., Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.33.60 -43.00
spot, 1-25 tons, per shpt...ton.56.00 -68.80
under - ton per shpt....ton.88.80 - —
resin, New England (except Conn.), contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.29.00 -42.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.53.00 -62.80
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.82.00 - —
Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakotas, contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.36.00 -46.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.60.00 -80.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. State, Penna. (W. of Harrisburg), Western Maryland, contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.30.00 -41.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt..ton.53.00 -65.80
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.85.80 - —
Ohio, Mich., Ind., W. Va., Va., contract, 26-1000 tons per month..ton.31.00 -39.60
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.54.00 -64.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.84.00 - —
Pacific Coast States, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Canada (except Windsor to Montreal), contract, 26-1000 tons per month....ton.48.00 -57.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt...ton.70.00 -82.00
under 1 ton per shpt....ton.94.00 - —
"Vinylseal" adhesive solution, A35, drum lots, f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va., frt. pd. E. of Miss..gal. 2.10 - —
smaller lots, same basis.gal. 2.50 - —
A70, drum lots, same basis... gal. 2.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis.gal. 3.00 - —
T24-9, 20 dms., same basis. gal. 2.00 - —
dm. lots, same basis....gal. 2.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis.gal. 2.50 - —
MA28-18, 20 dms., same basis gal. 2.15 - —
dm. lots, same basis....gal. 2.40 - —
smaller lots, same basis.gal. 2.65 - —

"Vinylseal" adhesive solutions in 1 to 5-gal. quantities are shipped in non-returnable containers. Extra charge of 40c. for 1-gal. cans, 5-gal. containers included in price. Drum lots are shipped in 55-gal. returnable drums.

"Vinylite" brand resins, AYAA, AYAB (in paper bags or fiber drums), AYAF, AYAT, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags only, f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va., freight paid to destination E. of Mississippi river.....lb. .40 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bgs., same basis..lb. .43 - —
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bgs., same basis..lb. .45 - —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bgs., same basis..lb. .60 - —
AYAW, 1 to 199 lbs., paper bgs., same basis..lb. .67 - —
QYNA, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags., f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va..lb. .48 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .50 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .52½- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .55 - —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .65 - —
VYHH, VYLF, VYNW, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis..lb. .48 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .50 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .52½- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .55 - —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .65 - —
VYNS, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis..lb. .68 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .70 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .72½- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .75 - —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. .85 - —
XYSG, 200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis..lb. 1.40 - —
90% solids, wet basis, paper bags or fiber drms., 200 to 1,999 lbs.....lb. 1.03½- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.lb. 1.17 - —
Zinlac, orange or white, jugs (1 gal.).....gal. 1.80 - —
(2) kits (5 gal.).....gal. 1.70 - —
90% solids, wet basis, paper bags or fiber drums, 200 to 1,999 lbs.....lb. 1.03½- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.lb. 1.17 - —

Resins Are Important in the War Effort

Our research has been successfully directed towards the manufacture of S & W Resins that meet the specifications set up by the Government agencies. Where critical raw materials are involved, we are delivering resins against the proper preference ratings, and whenever possible are maintaining stocks in the large production centers throughout the country so that they are available to manufacturers without delay.

We anticipate having, as before, for use in the production of essential civilian finishes, limited quantities of certain resins that do not require critical raw materials.

The Complete Resin Line

"S & W" ESTER GUM—all types
"AROCHEM"—modified types
"AROPLAZ"—alkyds
"AROFENE"—pure phenolics
CONGO GUM—raw, fused and esterfied
NATURAL RESINS—all standard grades

STROOCK & WITTENBERG CORPORATION

60 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK

SOLVED—
the mystery of the fuming nitroglycerine

One of a series of cases from the files of Monsanto's Technical Service Department which show how skill, experience and ingenuity can solve many critical wartime production problems. For obvious reasons names and any identifying clues have been omitted.

1. "There must be something wrong with that car of mixed acid you shipped our new plant at XXXXX. When we run a finished nitration batch into our drowning tank the stuff sends up clouds of dense, reddish fumes and almost boils over the sides of the tank. My men are so scared they're ready to quit—and the plant is practically shut down."

The customer, a manufacturer of nitroglycerine was worried, excited—and mad!

2. That was 5 o'clock on a Friday afternoon. Immediately tests were re-run on the control sample from that particular batch of acid. The plant man who loaded the car was called from his dinner and questioned closely on the possibility of any contamination during loading or in the car. The acid was definitely cleared of all possible suspicion.

But at nine o'clock that same evening the customer was told by phone, "We're sending a man from our Technical Service Department tonight."

3. At the customer's plant every possible check was made—on the water supply, even on the thermometer used to control temperatures in the drowning tank. A sample batch of nitroglycerine was run into the tank—and the mystery was solved.

Like the rest of the plant, the tank was new. Resin, from the yellow pine staves with which it was built, was reacting with spent acid run into the tank with the explosive. As the wood aged, the fumes would subside.

The men were satisfied. The plant resumed production.

4. When Monsanto Technical Service men investigate a complaint, they search for more than an acquittal for the product involved. They aim at *a solution of your problem.* And three factors often give them a head start: (1) an understanding of *your* basic processes; (2) a broad knowledge of their own business which springs from the very breadth and variety of Monsanto's chemical experience; (3) and years of individual training in solving problems by observation, analysis and deduction. For their help *on any project that will help win the war,* inquire: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis.

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"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

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Selective Medication

That rancor-tinged question of who is going to determine what shall be produced in the category of medicines for the peoples of the United Nations—and how—has taken on a new aspect with the appointment of a subcommittee on health supplies in the WPB Standard Products Committee.

Those who do not recognize the significance of this step as serious lack an adequate conception of the purpose and potency of the aforementioned parent committee. That is the WPB agency which, as soon as all the statistical data—or at least enough—on what uses are being made of everything that is sold are available, will take up the long-neglected task of decreeing that some of these uses are not of the order of this day of great need. In other words, the Standard Products Committee is the boss of end uses. It is empowered to decide what governmental and civilian users need and to see that the supplying of these needs to the full is not hampered by the doing of something else which somebody wants to do. The committee can go to the extent of taking away from those in the latter class anything that it determines is needed in the places which it has marked as preferred.

The personnel of the health supplies unit of this powerfully important committee is interesting from several angles (see last week's *OPD*, page 4). In keeping with the general war agency policy—it is a fundamentally good one—the chief of the health supplies unit—the foreman of the jury on medicinal needs—is not particularly informed in that respect, being a man from the textile factoring field. His qualifications as a consumer are not disclosed. The representatives of the medical profession are all in war-official positions. The representative of the drug trade likewise is a member of the war agency staffs—and his views on the basis of medicinal essentiality are well known.

The end-use scheme of WPB is going to do a deal of changing of industrial production, much of which is long overdue in the light of the needs of war. Crowded fields doubtless will be thinned out by elimination of products, as well as by concentration of operations. The health supplies industry cannot hope to be exempt from this thinning—it is both populous and prolific—and it should begin to give collective thought to its problem.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Fewer, Smaller, Better Boards

Whether the much-published idea of President Roosevelt that there should be a "super-duper" board on inflation is good or bad depends on various things. The most influential factor is where it would fit in the existing and operating scheme of war controls of prices, production, policies, and other things. If it will add to the tangled thickets and crowded paths through which approaches to the purposes of the war agencies must be made, it should be vetoed in advance. There are already too many positions, too many people, and too many programs attending the war purpose.

The nearer a war agency comes to being a "one-man band"—*vide*: Henderson and Ickes, for examples—the closer it comes to doing what is needed. The only reason why it doesn't succeed fully is that it is denied adequate power. What is needed in the war effort is not more "super" boards, but smaller, better working units in the existing boards and more authority over the essentials of their tasks, plus absolute control of politics of the sort which regards patronism as the highest form of patriotism. Politics of that type is neither partisan nor picayune at this time; it exists far and wide and high and now. It is the biggest saboteur on the home front.

Government by laws, not by men is a fine-sounding phrase which means exactly nothing when, as is the case in the war program especially in respect of price-control, the laws prevent the men from doing what is needed. The answer is not more boards of law-shackled men, but more power for fewer boards of smaller size and absolute independence from the systems and slogans which make bureaucrats out of the best-intentioned promoters of victory.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Relief Is Not Easy

Quite naturally, public law 528, which is the statute authorizing mandatory renegotiation of war supplies contracts, is beginning to pinch where its purpose does not lie. All statutory regulations of business are that way inherently: distinctions are with difficulty adequately stated in their phrasing. The value and the influence of the human element in the administration of such laws aggravate this characteristic and lay burdens of proof of innocence on all whose activities bring them within the regulatory purview.

Public law 528 is being condemned wholeheartedly and universally as a two-handed club implementing the profits tax provisions of Federal and State revenue laws to the stage of potential and probable and in some instances already actual financial destruction of warwork contractors. There is argument that the exactions of this law are in violation of constitutional rights but cannot be controverted except by means of lengthy, perhaps costly litigation after the government has consented to be sued. The conclusion usually expressed is that Congress be induced to repeal the law through presentation to individual members of its actual detrimental effects on contractors in their districts. This remedy most likely would prove more disastrous than the evil at which it is aimed. Public sentiment is not favorable to any sort of criticism of restrictions on warwork profits, and circumstances have shown that public law 528 has a fair measure of national interest behind it. That is to say, it has uncovered profiteering.

The way in which business best and lastingly might get assurance against unduly or unwarrantedly restrictive or detrimental regulatory laws is to contrive a means of eliminating the desirability and necessity of such regulations. For every evil that laws bring to business there has been an evil in business to be corrected. Self-regulation is the ideal alternative. But, there is a great deal of need for a great measure of development in a great many things before that ideal can be made practicable and effective. The remedy of the moment is honest, able cooperation in the drafting or emending of laws to secure the best possible fitting of their provisions to the purpose to which they are directed—the elimination from business of that which debases business in honest public appreciation.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

What Is 'Free' Labor

Special significance is being given to Labor Day this year, emphasis being laid on the desirability of labor's doing its utmost to maintain its freedom by supporting the war effort to whatsoever extent may be required to guard against the world-prevalence of the dictatorial enslavement of those who work. The controlling idea of freedom appears to share in today's common semantic confusion of what words really mean.

Some, but not enough, restraint has been laid on labor's "freedom" to do as it wishes in respect of whether it works warringly or not in spite of agreements not to hamper war efforts. That sort of "free" labor is not likely to win. Then there is the obligation that labor, to get a part in warwork, must pay tribute to organizations which insist that employers collect this for them but do not provide *quid pro quo* assurance that their tributaries will not indulge in "unauthorized" strikes or other interruptions of war production or lay off on ordinary days after collecting extra pay for weekends.

Words, common though they be, have many shades of many meanings these days. So, it must be accepted that, with respect to labor, "free" is wholly a relative term, and "dictator" solely of foreign application.

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Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

("Where You Can Sell")

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(Parenthetical figures are the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Aminopyridinbeta-arsonic Acid

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 1802073) in making—
- 2-Hydroxy-3-aminopyridin-5-arsonic acid

1:8-Bis-(para-anilinesulphonamido) naphthalene

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 502173) as—
- Therapeutically valuable for treating bacterial infectious diseases

---

Bitter Orange Peel

(Aurantii Cortex Indicus, Aurantii Cortex Recens, Aurantii Cortex Siccatus, Aurantii Pericarpium, Corteccia di Aranico Amaro, Cortex Aurantii Fructus, Cortex Aurantiorum, Cortex Pomorum Aurantii, Corteza de Naranja Amarga, Ecorce de Bigarade, Ecorce (Zestes) d'Oranges Ameres, Indian Orange Peel, Pomeranzenrinde, Pomeranzenschale, Scorza di Arancio Amaro, Seville Orange Peel, Sour Orange Peel, Wild Orange Peel)

Aromatics

Ingredient of—
- Essences

Source of—
- Essential oil

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 2276420) in making—
- Solvents by fermentation processes induced by selective bacteria, such as—
  - Acetic acid
  - Acetone
  - Ethyl alcohol
  - Butyl alcohol

Distilled Beverage

Flavoring agent in making—
- Cordials and liqueurs

Food

Base in—
- Lemonade powders
- Marmalade
- Pickles
- Relishes
- Vegetarian foods

Flavoring agent in—
- Cakes
- Candies
- Icings
- Pies
- Puddings

Source of—
- Pectin

Starting point in making—
- Glazed (candied) products

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Reported useful as—
- Flavoring agent
- Stomachic

Perfume

Source of—
- Essential oil used in perfume blending—

Bone Oil

(Dippel's Oil, Hartshorn Oil, Jeppel's Oil)

Chemical

Source of—
- Pyridin bases
- Pyrrole

Insecticide

Insectifuge

Ingredient of—
- Insecticidal preparations

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Ethyl Chlorosulphonate

(Additional uses — supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Military

As a poison gas

Ethylisopropylbarbituric Acid

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Ingredient (U.S. 1797428) of—
- Analgeso-hypnotic composition in admixture with amidopyrine

---

Ethyl-Sodium Acetone-Oxalate

Chemical

New chemical available for experimental research

Starting point in making—
- Phenylpyrazolecarboxylic ester, with the aid of phenylhydrazin
- Symmetrical hydroxytoluic acid

Kyanite

(Cyanite, Disthene, Natural Aluminum Silicate)

Refractory

Raw material in making—
- Mullite
- Refractories

Lard Oil

Food

Starting point in making—
- Butter substitutes
- Cooking fats
- Lard substitutes

Illuminant and Fuel

As an illuminant, especially in signal lights

Compounding agent in making—
- Illuminants

Leather

Compounding agent in making—
- Dressings
- Finishes
- Waterproofings

Linoleum and Oilcloth

Compounding agent in making—
- Linoleum
- Oilcloth

Lubricant

Compounding agent in making—
- Cup greases
- Lubricating compositions
- Metal-cutting compounds and oils

Starting point in making—
- Chlorinated lard oil for compounding purposes
- Sulphurized lard oil for compounding purposes

Mechanical

Impregnating agent for—
- Brake bands

Lubricant

Miscellaneous

Compounding agent in making—
- Dressings
- Finishes
- Sizings
- Waterproofing compounds for canvas used in making tent material, awnings, tarpaulins, and truck covers

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Source of—
- Fatty acids
- Glycerin

Resins

Solvent for—
- Amber
- Copal
- Dammar
- Rosin

Soap

Source of—
- Fatty acids
- Glycerin

Stock for making—
- Detergents
- Liquid soaps
- Scouring compounds
- Soaps

Textile

Lubricant for—
- Wool

Lemon Peel

(Citronenrinde, Citronenschale, Citrus Fruit Peeling, Citrus Fruit Rind, Citrus Fruit Waste, Corteccia di Limone, Cortex Fructi Citri, Corteza de Limon, Ecorce (Zestes) de Citron, Ecorce (Zestes) de Limon, Lemon Rind, Lemon Skin, Limonenrinde, Limonenschale, Limonis Cortex, Limonis Pericarpium, Scorza di Limone)

Aromatics

Source of—
- Essential oil of lemon

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 2276420) in making—
- Solvents, by fermentation processes induced by selective bacteria, such as—
  - Acetic acid
  - Acetone
  - Butyl alcohol
  - Ethyl alcohol

Distilled Beverage

Flavoring agent in making—
- Cordials
- Liqueurs

Food

Base in—
- Lemonade powders
- Marmalade
- Pickles
- Relishes
- Vegetarian foods

Flavoring agent in—
- Cakes
- Confectionery
- Icings
- Pies
- Puddings

Source of—
- Pectin

Starting point in making—
- Candied peel

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Reported useful as—
- Flavoring agent
- Stomachic

Reported useful in making—
- Infusions
- Tinctures

Methylamyl Acetate

(Methylisobutyl Carbinol Acetate)

Adhesives

Solvent in—
- Adhesive compositions containing nitrocellulose

Ceramic

Solvent in—
- Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles

Chemical

Solvent for—
- Nitrocellulose

Cosmetic

Solvent in—
- Nail enamels and lacquers containing nitrocellulose as base material

Electrical

Solvent in—
- Insulating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass

Solvent in—
- Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware

Leather

Solvent in—
- Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods

Metal Fabricating

Solvent in—
- Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous

Solvent in—
- Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating articles of various sorts

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Solvent in—
- Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing nitrocellulose

Paper

Solvent in—
- Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper and pulp

Photographic

Solvent in making—
- Films from nitrocellulose

Plastics

Ingredient (U.S. 1702151 and 1702181) of—
- Pyroxylin composition

Solvent in making—
- Laminated fiber products
- Molded products
- Plastics from nitrocellulose

Resins

Solvent for—
- Resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions

Stone

Solvent in—
- Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile

Solvent in—
- Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood

Solvent in—
- Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork
- Plastic compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood

---

Oleyldiethylethylenediamine

(Additional uses — supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Textile

Starting point (U.S. 1802258) in making—
- Salts useful in wool-carbonizing processes

Thorium Polymethylenedicarboxylate

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 1702850) in making—
- Monocyclic ketones and their alkyl derivatives having more than nine ring members

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Import Situation and Government Restrictions Continue to Hamper Activity in Market for Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals—Soluble Dried Blood Under Allocation

Importers in the market for dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals continued in a very handicapped condition last week due to the import situation and government regulations. It is understood that tanning material quotas have been filled and no more import licenses are to be granted for the balance of this year. Further, it is now necessary for factors to procure licenses to purchase as well as to sell.

The government demand for dried egg products remained heavy. Order M-192 placing soluble dried blood under allocation became effective September 1. Supplies of light blood albumen were considered to be at a satisfactory level.

Quotations were firm in general but the buying movement continued rather restricted with only limited quantities of quite a few materials offered.

Argentine corn stocks as of August 29 amounted to 10,532,069 tons. Argentina's YPF (State Oil Company) has begun the manufacture of corn briquets for domestic and industrial fuel uses, according to advices from that country received by the Department of Commerce. Manufacture of the briquets is expected to use much of the large corn surplus, in addition to replacing dwindling coal imports. Corn briquets will also be used in conjunction with coal for burning in the locomotives on the principal railways. In addition, large amounts of alcohol are to be distilled from corn, chiefly to be mixed with gasoline for motor vehicle consumption. Commercial stocks of apparel and carpet wool owned or held on consignment in the United States, excluding foreign wool afloat, amounted to 351,484,775 pounds, scoured basis, July 4, 1942, according to the Bureau of the Census. Of this quantity 230,528,517 pounds were reported by manufacturers, including top makers; 95,446,072 pounds reported by city dealers, and 25,510,186 pounds reported by country dealers.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
259.8	259.8	259.8	135.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—Light inquiry. Prices unaltered.

Antimony Salt.—Tone unaltered. Prices same.

Chrome Acetate.—Interest continues at recent levels. Quotations show no change.

Potash Prussiate.—No change in prices or rate of activity.

Soda Bichromate.—Demand remains light. Pricewise, no change.

Zinc Dust.—No new developments in market. Prices unaltered

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Tone of market firm. No change quotably.

Cochineal.—Supplies remain at low level. Prices unaltered.

Fustic.—Supplies tight. Market tone remains firm. No change pricewise.

Hypernic.—Firmness characterizes market. Import situation remains tight. Quotations confirmed.

Logwood.—Crystal, extract, and solid unchanged quotably. Spot stocks continue light.

Madder, Dutch.—Supplies at low level. Price schedules unchanged with tone firm.

Turmeric.—No change in tone of market. Prices same.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Factors report ample supplies of light albumen. Allocation Order M-192 now in effect on soluble dried blood. Price schedules show no change.

Albumen, Egg.—Government demand remains heavy. Prices show no change.

Egg Yolk.—Government demand heavy. Quotations show no change.

Starch, Corn.—Market conditions unchanged. Price schedules maintained.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark Extract.—No change in level of demand. Prices unaltered.

Divi-Divi.—Market tone firm. Stocks remain tight due to import situation. Quotations show no alteration.

Hematine.—No change in market tone or prices.

Hemlock Bark Extract.—No new developments. Prices same.

Nutgalls.—Allocations rule. Nominal price on Chinese unaltered. No quotation available on Alleppo.

Oakbark.—No new developments as regards activity or prices.

Osage Orange.—Market tone same. Prices unchanged.

Quebracho Extract.—Tone firm. Import situation tight. Price schedules unaltered.

Quercitron.—New features lacking. Quotations show no change.

Quebracho Extract

Exports of quebracho extract from Argentina continued to decline during the first quarter of 1942, after having fallen off steadily each first quarter from a high point in 1939, according to the Department of Commerce.

Unofficial figures published in Buenos Aires show that approximately 32,500 metric tons of quebracho extract were exported during the January 1 to April 1 period. Approximately 39,400 metric tons were exported during the similar quarter of 1941.

Exports during the first quarter of 1939 were 53,000 tons, but decreased to 40,500 tons in the 1940 first quarter.

Quebracho logs exported showed a gain for the first quarter of 1942, shipments amounting to 7,200 tons, almost twice as much as the 4,200 tons exported during the first quarter of 1941. Largest tonnage of the commodity was exported in 1938, when 41,200 tons of logs were shipped.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Made District Sales Head

K. C. Frazier has been appointed district sales manager of the New York metropolitan area of the Columbia chemical division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Mr. Frazier, a graduate of Colgate University, has been for ten years Southwestern manager for the Southern Alkali Corporation, an affiliate of Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Colgate-Palmolive Salvages 10 Tons of Brass, Steel, Rubber

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J., has scrapped for the American Industries Salvage Committee three 50-year old printing presses which yielded ten tons of steel, brass and rubber scrap. The presses, now obsolete, formerly were used to print labels and wrappers.

Trade Briefs

Dixon Flavor & Extract Company is the firm name under which Albert E. Fabian, Allen W. Hansen and Albert A. G. Hansen have obtained a certificate to conduct business at 4405 Fifth avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

Robert A. Harte has joined the staff of the Arlington Chemical Co., Yonkers, N. Y., as research biochemist. Mr. Harte was previously an associate of Dr. Landsteiner at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Lexington Rendering Company, Lexington, Ky., capital $10,000, has been incorporated by John L. Davis, E. E. Kuryznski and R. R. Fey, to operate a rendering plant to produce grease, partly from packing-house offal.

Atmospheric pollution measurement by standard methods is discussed in information circular No. 7210 of the United States Bureau of Mines. Copies of the circular may be got free by addressing the bureau's section of publications, Washington.

M. J. Breitenbach Company, manufacturer of medicinal products, has leased the eighth floor at 304 East Twenty-third street, this city. The concern was located at 53 Warren street for thirty-five years and at 16 Varick street for fifteen years.

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'Penchlor' Booklet No. 6 Ready

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company has issued booklet No. 6 on 'Penchlor' acid-proof cement. The new booklet presents recent data, together with photographs and charts showing installations and methods of installation. The "how to use" section has been brought up to date, while chemical, physical and electrical properties are presented in complete detail. Copies are available at the office of the company in the Widener building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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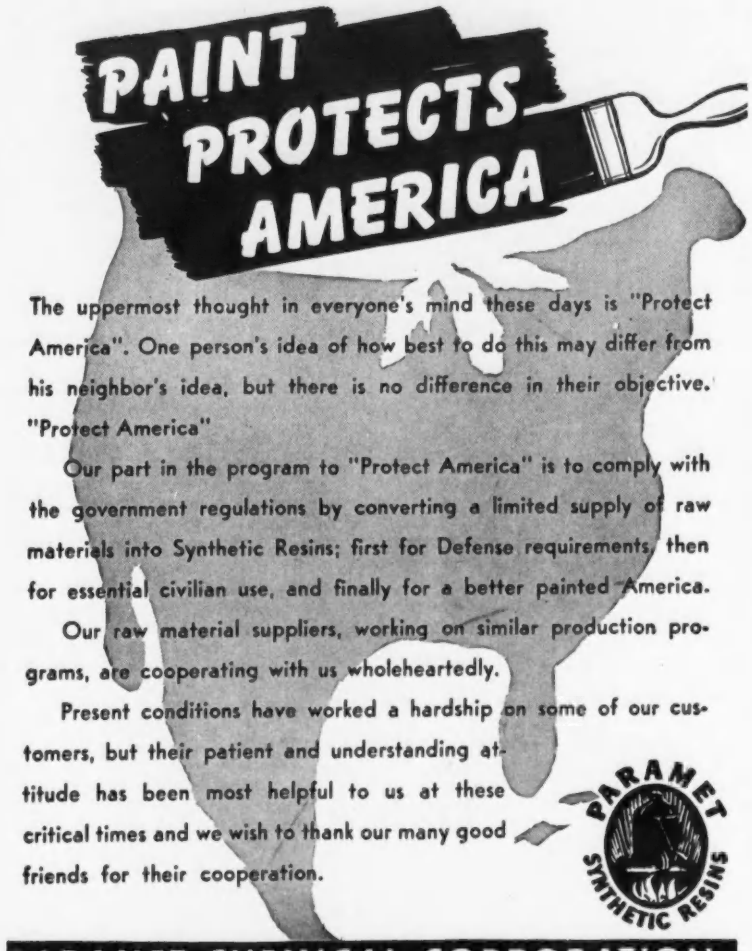
PAINT PROTECTS AMERICA
The uppermost thought in everyone's mind these days is "Protect America". One person's idea of how best to do this may differ from his neighbor's idea, but there is no difference in their objective. "Protect America"
Our part in the program to "Protect America" is to comply with the government regulations by converting a limited supply of raw materials into Synthetic Resins; first for Defense requirements, then for essential civilian use, and finally for a better painted America.
Our raw material suppliers, working on similar production programs, are cooperating with us wholeheartedly.
Present conditions have worked a hardship on some of our customers, but their patient and understanding attitude has been most helpful to us at these critical times and we wish to thank our many good friends for their cooperation.
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PARAMET CHEMICAL CORPORATION
MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETIC RESINS
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Why it pays to keep in touch with your Calco Representative

There's no time to lose
There's just time to WIN
Calco

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
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Boston • Philadelphia • Providence • New York • Charlotte • Chicago

Quite frankly, supplies of dyes and related chemicals are "subject to change without notice" these days. Changing demands for government requirements—re-alignments in priorities and allocations—variations in demand for civilian use affect the availability of scores of colors almost from week to week. Some can be furnished only on priority, but many, many others can be furnished in ample volume. Even among these, there is unavoidable uncertainty as colors which may be scarce today may be plentiful tomorrow—and vice versa.

A practical solution to this difficulty is to keep in touch with your Calco representative as you plan your production. He has a constant, up-to-date check on what colors are available—which require priorities—and the likelihood of replenishing supplies which are currently short. So keep in touch with your Calco representative by phone—or better still, ask him to call—you'll find him a worth-while member of your "ways and means" committee.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Replacement Buying Movement in Paint Materials Speeded Up By Prospect for Extensive Professional Painting This Fall And Discovery of Further Reductions of Stocks

Completion of August inventory taking within the past week by manufacturers of ready-to-use paints, varnishes and lacquers has revealed further notable reductions of their stocks in many lines, resulting from the inroads made on their over-extended supplies of three months ago by a sizable aggregate of painting operations in the Summer months. Buying of raw materials needed for replenishment of these depleted stocks of finished products, although until recently pursuing a leisurely pace, is now being accelerated by the prospect for a brisk amplification of painting activities by professional painters within the next two months.

Whereas Summer painting operations are usually carried on in considerable measure by amateurs—largely by unskilled individual house owners themselves—and therefore constitute only relatively small jobs in each instance, although reaching fairly sizable proportions in the aggregate, the Fall painting business, like that of the Spring season, is customarily conducted by professional painting contractors and always far exceeds that of the Summer months both in volume and value of materials thus employed.

Though the bulk of the replenishment buying in the raw materials market within the past week has continued confined to litharge and other lead oxides, lithopone and other zinc sulphides and oxides, titanium, varnish gums, and solvents and driers, there has also been a more spirited demand for several of the dry colors and especially for the chromates and other chemical colors. With the awakening of this buying interest in these colors, there has been a cessation of price cutting in chrome green, chrome yellow, zinc chromate yellow and molybdate orange, and producers of these goods are now enjoying a fairly satisfactory market at the rock-bottom levels reached a week previously, when the latest slashing of the price of zinc yellow occurred.

The OPA ordered reductions in the maximum price levels of normal fermentation acetone, butyl acetate, and butyl alcohol to 8½c., 10½c. and 12½c. per pound, respectively to have become effective as of September 3, have been recalled and a readjusted order will be issued to become effective October 3.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Casein, Argentina, 20-30 mesh, in bags, cost and freight, Argentina, 2½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	141.4	129.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Because of heavily increased domestic production and imports, the threatened scarcity of metallic lead has been changed into a surplus and there is now a plentiful supply of this metal available for non-essential-to-the-war users whose number and takings have lately been reduced by the slowing-down or complete shutdown of several industries formerly employing it in various forms. Hence, the paint industry is now able to obtain virtually all its requirements for lead pigments. Though war industries continue to take large quantities, the paint trade is rapidly covering its September needs. Zinc slabs, though still in somewhat limited supply, are yet available in sufficient amounts to satisfy the requirements of zinc sulphide and oxide manufacturers.

Lead. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for the period from August 28 to September 4, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0650	$0.0635	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from August 28 to September 4, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0866	$0.0825	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Friday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Home Painting

Adequate explanation of the huge volume of painting operations in the field of private residences recorded throughout last year and in the opening months of this year is furnished by a report just issued on the total number of such dwellings constructed in 310 leading American cities in 1941, showing a twelve-year peak total of nearly a million dwelling units constructed in that year, with a combined valuation of $899,796,486—eleven times the totals for 1934 which marked the nadir within that period.

This report, set forth as a preliminary result of the seventh annual national housing survey of the Bureau of Industrial Service, also registers the total number of private residences in existence in the 310 cities at the outset of this year at 14,869,245 and notes that, of this aggregate, 1,356,787 were built from January 1, 1931 to January 1, 1942, while 13,512,458 dwelling units were already standing prior to the first-mentioned date.

Although the volume of building and engineering contracts awarded so far this year has continued in record-breaking volume, it has shown a heavy falling off in residential buildings from last year's totals, with war constructions greatly overshadowing private building.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Increasing buying interest is shown in this pigment and, with the resultant steady reduction of stocks, the market is strengthening materially.

Litharge.—A more extensive demand is noted for this yellow lead oxide, which is used considerably both as a pigment and as a drier. Supplies are being lowered by the new purchasing operations, and the tone of the market is distinctly strong.

Lithopone.—A steadily amplified call is noted for this zinc sulphide and barium sulphate combination, now in increasing use in conjunction with other pigments for exterior painting and alone in flat paints and floor enamels. Prices continue firmly held.

Orange Mineral.—A rising buying interest is reported for this form of red lead. Molybdate orange also continues in better inquiry and is moving much more freely at the price level reached in the recent price-cutting operations.

Red Lead.—In improved request. Stocks being reduced slowly but surely. Prices steady.

Titanium Dioxide.—There is a steadily growing demand for this white pigment product of ilmenite, used in paints and enamels principally to increase hiding power and to give greater brightness. Now that the source of supply has been greatly enlarged by the operations of the big new plant of a leading interest, in the Adirondacks, the movement into consuming channels on old commitments is reaching larger proportions. Shipments for August have exceeded those for July, and those in the current month are expected to be still larger. Market tone holding firm. WPB has issued a special notice to the trade that titanium oxide is still subject to the inventory restrictions of Priorities Regulation No. 1, embracing materials whose available supply is inadequate for war and essential civilian uses set forth in its fifth provisional report on the relative scarcity of certain materials, released August 21, and should not be included in that bureau's supplementary list of materials on which these inventory restrictions had been released, as WPB's list had erroneously shown it.

White Lead.—The current buying movement is diminishing supplies of this pigment. Market tone continues steady.

Zinc Oxide.—In increasing call. Stocks being lowered by current buying movement. Prices well maintained.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—A moderate buying interest is exhibited by the paint trade. But supplies continue ample. Market stable.

Barytes.—Continues in fair request. Stocks normal. Prices firmly held.

Charcoal.—An improved demand is reported. Stocks being steadily lowered. Market tone steady.

China Clay.—In good demand for both domestic and foreign grades. Supplies being further reduced. Prices well maintained.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Trade takings light. Offerings continue fairly sizable. Tone stable.

Fuller's Earth.—A better inquiry is reported, but stocks are still more than adequate for current needs. Prices steady.

Graphite.—Current takings of the trade continue small, but its movement into consuming channels on outstanding commitments is reaching fairly sizable proportions. Tone is stable.

Gypsum.—Stocks being steadily reduced by increasing buying movement but continue ample. Prices unaltered.

Mica.—In moderate demand from the paint industry. Stocks still adequate for current requirements. Tone steady.

Talc.—A fair call is noted and stocks are being lowered under the current buying movement. Prices well maintained. WPB has announced in a special notice that its reference to "talc except stearates" in a list of materials, on which the inventory restrictions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 had been released, was erroneous, as it should have applied simply to "talc."

Whiting.—In fair request. Stocks being slightly lowered by current buying movement. Prices still firmly held.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue Toner.—In fair request. Offerings continue sizable, but the market holds steady.

Bone Blacks.—A slightly improved buying interest is manifested. But stocks are still normal. Prices are well mtaintained.

Cadmium Colors.—Recent lifting of most of the restrictions on cadmium has brought about a freer movement of these colors. Current buying movement is gaining momentum. Tone firm.

Carbon Blacks.—In only light demand. Stocks still ample. Prices well maintained. A more extensive movement is looked for when the production of synthetic rubber gets well under way. Lamp blacks are in slightly better call. Prices unchanged.

Chrome Colors.—With the recent development of an improved buying interest, the market for these chromates has steadied and sales are now being made without recourse to further price cutting. Chrome green, chrome yellow and zinc chromate yellow are now being well maintained at the figures reached in the recent reductions. The record of this recent price slashing is an interesting one. At the outset of this year, producers of these colors were working under a voluntary agreement with OPA which had established their maximum prices on the basis of the list prices of October 1, 1941, declared effective as of January 1, 1942. All the manufacturers but one then adhered strictly to these levels. But, when, a little later, ceiling prices for lead and zinc oxides, constituting the basic ingredients of these colors, were raised, the manufacturers came to an agreement, effective April 1, increasing their maximum prices. Thereafter, on May 11, OPA's General Maximum Price Regulation fixed minimum prices of these colors at the highest levels prevailing in March, but when it was found that no sales had been made in that month at the higher authorized ceilings, these advances in prices were automatically eliminated. Then, however, upon application of the manufacturers, OPA, on July 16, restored these authorized higher price levels of April 1 by including these colors in a new price regulation. Within a fortnight thereafter, one manufacturer began offering these colors at concessions which more than wiped out all that had been gained in the establishment of the higher ceilings. The other producers rapidly followed suit and, in the resultant price cutting, under keen competition, zinc chromate yellow was marked down nearly two cents a pound below its ceiling. Now, however, the market for these colors has been stabilized.

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Lacquer Materials

The OPA order reducing quotations to fermentation acetone, butyl acetate, and normal fermentation items of butyl alcohol, to have become effective September 3 was recalled for an adjustment in prices. Two changes in the soluble nitrocellulose order, M-196, have been made by the War Production Board. The first removes from the restrictions of the order nitrocellulose suitable for dynamite manufacture. This grade is not suitable for other uses and no need exists for allocating it, it is pointed out. The second change takes undissolved film scrap out of all allocation control. The amended order gives the Director General for Operations authority to issue directions for the delivery and use of undissolved film scrap, but permits its free circulation where such directions are not issued. Aside from these developments, the market for lacquer materials showed little change last week, the demand remaining at recent quiet levels and price schedules continuing unaltered.

The country's total supply of cotton linters has been directed to be sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation exclusively by the terms of amendment No. 1 to general preference order M-12, as amended. The Commodity Credit Corporation may not deliver any cotton linters to any person without express authorization by WPB. The restrictions imposed by amendment do not apply to linters produced or acquired prior to August 1, 1942.

Acetone.—OPA order reducing fermentation acetone price to 8½c. per pound, in tankcars, delivered, to have become effective September 3, recalled for adjustment in prices. The readjusted order, to be issued shortly, will become effective October 3.

Butyl Acetate.—OPA order reducing material to 13½c. per pound in tanks, to have become effective September 3, recalled for adjustment in prices. The readjusted order, to be issued shortly, will become effective October 3.

Butyl Alcohol.—OPA order lowering price on normal fermentation items to 12½c. per pound in tankcars, delivered, to have become effective September 3, recalled for adjustment in prices. The readjusted order, to be issued shortly, will become effective October 3.

Film Scrap.—Change in nitrocellulose order, M-196, takes undissolved film scrap out of all allocation control. Amended order gives Director General for Operations authority to issue directions for delivery and use of undissolved film scrap, but permits its free circulation where such directions are not issued.

Nitrocellulose.—Two changes in soluble nitrocellulose order, M-196, made by WPB. First removes from restrictions of order nitrocellulose suitable for dynamite manufacture. This grade not suitable for other uses. Second change takes undissolved film scrap out of all allocation control. The quantity of pyroxylin spread increased to 4,771,353 pounds for July, 1942, compared with 4,741,644 pounds for June, 1942, but decreased in comparison with the 6,472,685 pounds for July, 1941, according to the Department of Commerce.

Shellac

Conditions in the market for shellac developed no new angles or facets during the past week. Production of bleached shellac from seedlac went forward to meet a substantial consuming need which has been augmented some by the fact that no more flake shellac may be used for bleaching purposes. The movement of bleached into consuming channels was in very good volume and at prices displaying complete stability at this time. Stocks of flake shellac continued virtually frozen under orders of the War Production Board and the existing stocks were being conserved in the interest of the war program of the nation. The route from India to the United States is still open and from time to time additional supplies of shellac and seedlac are expected to reach this country. But it is constantly borne in mind that the present battles being fought in Libya and Caucasian Russia could well have a direct influence on the future transport of merchandise from India.

Synthetic Resins

A list of branded and otherwise trade-marked synthetic resins is appended to Current Market Prices in this issue of the REPORTER.

Chlorinated Rubber.—Only a small volume of this material is being moved, inasmuch as its use is restricted to essential-to-the-war industries so that there can be few shipments of stocks still on hand to these interests and no new production is being turned out, because of a continuance of WPB's Order M-46, prohibiting the use of this resin by non-essential consumers.

Ester Gum.—A fair buying interest is shown in this material. But, as offerings continue sizable, stocks are proving adequate for current needs. Tone strong.

Varnish Gums

Noting further reductions in their stocks of these gums, varnish makers are engaging in a moderate replenishment of these materials, limiting their purchases, however, to sixty days' requirements. Most of their purchasing is in Congo copals and Kauris.

Asphaltum.—A steadily increasing demand is reported for most varieties of this semi-solid mixture of several hydrocarbons of a complex nature, amorphous type and pitchy luster, which is used extensively by plastic makers as well as by the paint trade. OPA has issued a new order applicable to paving asphalt, cut-back asphalt and road oils at refineries in California and at Pacific terminals in the States of California and Oregon. These asphalts are made from asphalt base petroleums containing a large proportion of naphthenes or unsaturated hydrocarbons, a majority of which are obtained in California and the Southwest. OPA's new price schedule for these asphalts, contained in Amendment No. 29 to Revised Price Schedule No. 88 relating to Petroleum and Petroleum Products, establishes posted prices for the period from October 1 to Ocober 15, 1941, as their maximum prices. Until the issuance of this order, their price schedule had been based on prices named on deliveries during the period from July 1 to October 15, 1941.

Naval Stores

Trading in naval stores was quite active during the week. The market developed a firmer tone under an advancing trend in Southern markets. The entire list of rosins was advanced slightly under increased inquiry from local buyers and a moderate volume of business was placed for spot and prompt delivery. Offerings from the South continue restricted and any slight upturn in demand is reflected in quotations. While trading in tur-

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A recently developed new resin, Poly-Pale, has some interesting characteristics pointing to important applications in paint and varnish products.

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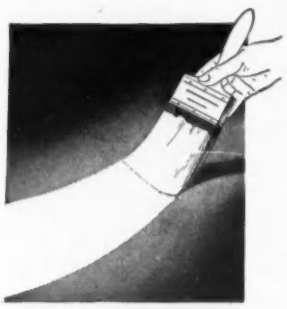

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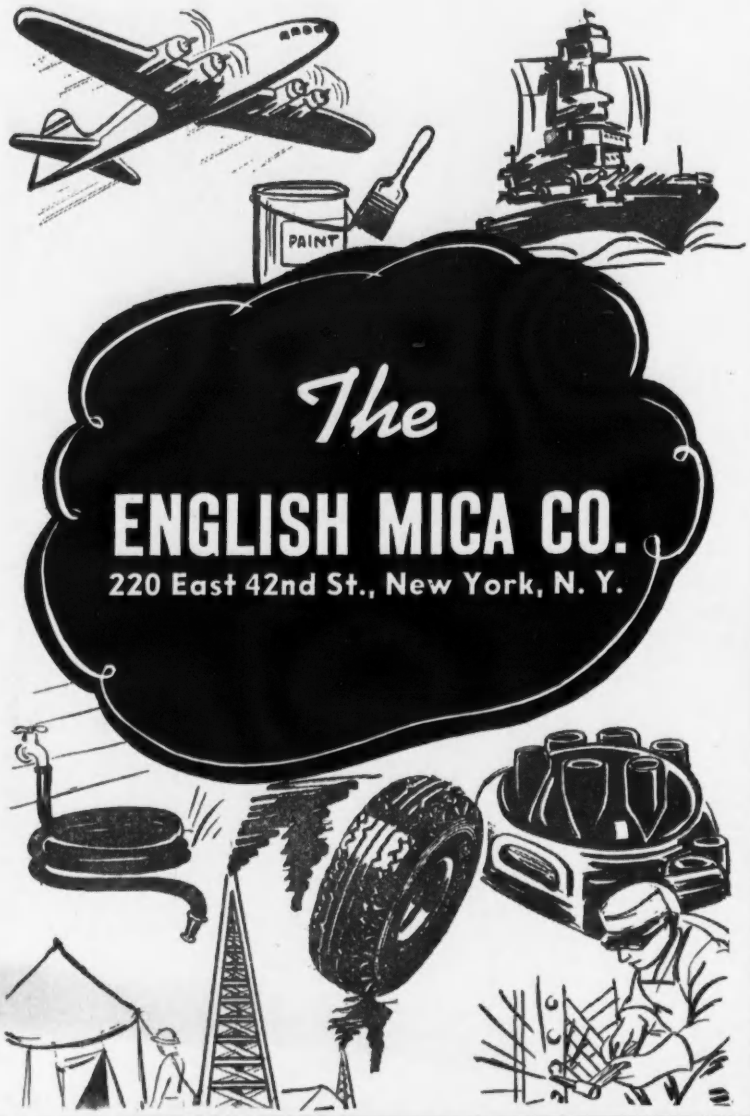

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pentine was limited, prices remained firm, reflecting the strength in the South. Announcement was received from Washington to the effect that the removal of priority restrictions on naval stores would become effective October 1.

Advices from Savannah indicate that receipts of turpentine were below expectations during the final two weeks in August, owing to the scarcity of labor which is being attracted to other fields because of higher wages. A gradual tightening of the labor situation has been evident in the industry, and there are fears that production will be further hampered during the balance of the season.

The latest report with regard to the movement of gum naval stores into the stockpiles of the government at the close of business on Thursday, August 27, showed accumulations as follows: — Turpentine, processed, 44,075; unprocessed, 1,664; total, 45,739. Rosin, processed, 97,205; unprocessed, 4,171; total, 101,376.

Turpentine.—Inquiry was more active but demand restricted to moderate quantities for actual needs. Prices were firm reflecting the strength of primary markets. Offerings from the South continue light.

Savannah, Sept. 4.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	55¼	100	393	77	20,405
Tuesday	55¼	2,900	284	6	20,683
Wednesday	55½	2,500	129	101	20,711
Thursday	55¼	1,600	171	250	20,632
Friday	55¾	600	140	...	20,772

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Sept. 4. — Turpentine stocks, 13,706 barrels.

Chicago—Sept. 4

Turpentine in fair call, with market tone a little steadier. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 68c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 73c.; single drums, 71c.; single barrels, 76c.

London, Sept. 4.—Turpentine, 68s. 6d. per cwt.

Rosin.—A steadier tone featured this market during the past week. Prices were firm in sympathy southern markets. Trading was fair with buyers confining interest to actual needs. Offerings were not liberal, but a noticeable increase in inquiry was noted in the medium grades. The trend late in the week was upwards.

Savannah, Sept. 4.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted					
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$2.85	$2.87	$2.87	$2.92	$2.92
D	...	2.90	2.90	2.90	3.00	3.00
E	...	2.99	3.02	3.05	3.09	3.12
F	...	3.03	3.05	3.09	3.12	3.16
G	...	3.03	3.05	3.09	3.12	3.16
H	...	3.05	3.06	3.11	3.14	3.17
I	...	3.04	3.06	3.10	3.14	3.17
K	...	3.06	3.10	3.13	3.17	3.21
N	...	3.11	3.15	3.18	3.22	3.25
N	...	3.15	3.15	3.20	3.24	3.27
WG	...	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.24	3.27
WW	...	3.20	3.27	3.27	3.27	3.27
X	...	3.20	3.27	3.27	3.27	3.27
	Barrels					
Sales	229		86	96	135	79
Receipts	111		658	361	440	382
Shipments	...		188	358	268	200
Stocks	71,314		71,784	71,787	70,646	72,141

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Sept. 4. — Rosin stocks, 158,487 drums.

Chicago—Sept. 4

Rosin market quiet, but there has been some improvement in the interest displayed by buyers. Market values are steady. Ruling prices at the close of business last night in five-drum lots were:—B grade, $4.15 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.30; M grade, $4.34; W.W. grade, $4.45.

London, Sept. 4.—Rosin, W.W., 33s. per cwt.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Deliveries against former contracts fairly active. New business light. Prices unchanged.

Pitch.—Small lots moving in fair volume. Prices are steady.

Rosin Oil.—Demand spasmodic at current levels. Prices well held.

Tar.—Trading moderate mainly for immediate delivery. Quotations unchanged and firm.

Driers

An improved buying interest is noted in stearates and palmitates. Substitutes for naphthanates are also being purchased in increasing volume. An interesting survey of newly developed synthetic drying oils presented at the first fall meeting of the New York Paint & Varnish Production Club, September 3, by Dr. A. Schwareman, is summarized in an article appearing elsewhere in this issue of the Reporter. Prices of stearates are being well maintained, not being affected in any way by a recent slight decline in the price of stearic acid.

Glues and Binders

Casein. — The recent withdrawal from the market of several of the smaller producers and a more extensive use of skimmed milk by food interests are keeping the domestic casein situation firm, even in the absence of an active buying movement. Leading producers continue to hold their output of the domestic material strongly at 18½c. per pound for 20-30 mesh, and 19c. for 80-100 mesh. Belated arrivals of Argentine casein, aggregating 3,500 bags within the past fortnight, are clogging the market for this foreign-made product, which is being offered for resale from local stores at levels fully 2 cents a pound under the domestic figures without attracting many buyers. Offers of Argentine casein from its country of origin are being made on a basis of 7½c. per pound, cost and freight, or 2½ cents under the previous quotation of 10c. on that same basis. To this price there would have to be added an import duty of 2¾c. and insurance charges of about 1c. per pound, making the quotation for these goods delivered here approximately 11¼c. But, inasmuch as no import licenses are now being issued on Argentine casein, it is doubtful if any business could be done on that basis.

Glues.—Further expansion of buying interest has been recorded within the past week in hide glues, and prices are being well maintained, in spite of the recent issuance of a special OPA order forcing a reduction in the maximum prices of numerous grades of hide glue stock, commensurate with a recent lowering of prices for fleshing grease. Bone glues are moving slowly in a generally spiritless market.

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Heavy Chemicals

Demand for Heavy Chemicals Remains at Low Ebb—Holiday Shows Little Effect on Business Barometer Under War Conditions —Amendment Expands Cyanamid Derivatives Order

Except for the movement of material into war production channels, activity in the market for heavy chemicals remained at low ebb again last week and factors pointed out that, whereas such things as summer slumps and Labor Day holidays in the past have been topics for comment as having a bearing on market conditions, this year the business barometer has been so far down that such influences have become rather ineffectual. A pick-up in demand from some of the usual channels, however, is hoped for this month.

The Army, Navy and Maritime Commission have agreed to rigid restrictions that confine copper to vital war uses, the Director General for Operations has announced. Permitted uses are named in the "Military Exemption List" of Copper Conservation Order M-9-c.

To provide adequate supplies for military needs of several important cyanamid derivatives not covered by General Preference Order M-165, the War Production Board has issued an amendment to the order expanding the definition of materials covered by the regulation. Included in the new items covered are cyanides, melamine, guanidine, and dicyandiamide. These substances, in some instances, do not contain cyanamid, but are made from it.

Insecticide factors will be interested in the statement by Kentucky AAA officials that 25,000,000 pounds of low-grade tobacco will be bought for the extraction of nicotine sulphate and other byproducts used in the manufacture of insecticides. Payments will be made by the Agricultural Marketing Administration to nicotine producers, it is understood.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity was 82.8 the week ended August 29, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 80.5 percent in the previous week and 102.4 percent a year ago.

Ammoniac, Sal.—Market tone unchanged. Allocations rule. Prices same. OPA has postponed until October 1 the effective date of the machinery price regulation on sales or deliveries of storage batteries. Date originally was September 1, but office wanted more time in which to complete studies of cost factors in manufacture and sale of the batteries. Sales at retail level not involved, as they are covered by GMPR.

Antimony.—No new developments. Material under industry control with prices stabilized. Exports of antimony from Bolivia during June and the first half of this year exceeded the totals for the comparable periods of 1941.

Antimony Needles.—No change in level of demand. Quotations unaltered.

Antimony Oxide.—Allocations rule. Demand quiet. No change pricewise.

Barium Chloride.—The demand for technical material continues at recent quiet levels. No change quotably.

Calcium Chloride.—Demand spotty to good. Price schedules steady.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Some factors reporting better movement to concerns working on government contracts. Quotations confirmed.

Chlorine.—Allocations rule with material under full priority control. General limitations order in effect. Prices same.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.2	170.2	170.2	167.9

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	108.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Cobalt Acetate.—Allocations rule. Demand quiet. No change quotably.

Copper.—The Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission have agreed to rigid restrictions that confine copper to vital war uses, the Director General for Operations has announced. Permitted uses are named in the "Military Exemption List" of Copper Conservation Order M-9-c, which has been issued in final form. Four war agency heads have appealed to copper and other critical metal miners to stay on their jobs and produce more raw material for war. Personal messages to the miners were signed by Donald M. Nelson, chairman, War Production Board; Major General Lewis B. Hershey, director, Selective Service System; W. H. Davis, chairman, National War Labor Board; and Paul V. McNutt, chairman, War Manpower Commission.

Copper Acetate.—Activity at quiet level. No change as regards quotations.

Cyanide-Chloride Mixture.—To provide adequate supplies for military needs of several important cyanamid derivatives not covered by General Preference Order M-165, WPB has issued amendment to the order expanding definition of materials covered by the regulation. Included in the new items covered are cyanides, melamine, guanidine, and dicyandiamide. These substances, in some instances, do not contain cyanamid, but are made from it.

Diorthoguanidine.—General Preference Order M-165 expanded by amendment to cover cyanides, melamine, guanidine, and dicyandiamide.

Diphenylguanidine.—Amendment to General Preference Order M-165 expands order to cover cyanides, melamine, guanidine, and dicyandiamide.

Fluorspar.—The senate finance com-

Phosphorus

Oils more durable at high temperatures can be produced by adding a small amount of the element phosphorus to ordinary mineral lubricating oils, according to a patent just issued. Because of its ability to withstand the high temperatures, the oil lasts longer and increases the lubricating oil reserves, it is said.

Although phosphorus is normally a highly inflammable element, in the oil its inflammability is stifled. Only minute amounts of the phosphorus are said to be needed to increase the oil's durability.

To prevent any corrosive action of the phosphorous on the metal of the engine, there is also added to the oil a small amount of tricresyl phosphate as a "corrosion inhibitor."

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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mittee has approved the action of the house in adding fluorspar to the list of depletable natural resources. As a result of that action, it was considered virtually certain that the final draft of the pending revenue measure would provide a 15 percent depletion allowance for fluorspar properties.

Glauber's Salt.—Market devoid of new developments. Prices show no change.

Lead Acetate.—Priorities rule. Price schedules unaltered.

Magnesite.—Market conditions unaltered. Quotations same. Department of Commerce reports that, with a view to strengthening the Austrian magnesite industry under Nazi control, one research company has spent the past year studying the production and treatment of magnesium metal. Another company has been formed to investigate the use of magnesite refractories.

Manganese Carbonate.—Demand at quiet level. No change quotably.

Nickel Chloride.—Material under allocation. Activity at recent levels. Price schedules unaltered.

Potash Cyanide.—No change in level of demand. Prices show no alteration. General Preference Order M-165 extended by amendment to cover cyanides, melamine, guanidine, and dicyandiamide.

Saltpeter.—Demand from powder plants active. No change in quotations.

Soda, Caustic.—Leading producers adhering to regular price schedule despite plentiful supplies. Considerable amount of shopping for bargains noted in market but fewer distressed parcels make for better tone and slightly improved outlook.

Soda Chlorate.—Allocations govern transactions. No new developments. Prices same.

Soda Sulphate, Anhydrous.—Call for material quiet. No change as regards quotations.

Tin Salts.—New features lacking. Demand light. No change pricewise. The Department of Commerce reports that, with a view to increased production of tin in Australia, the Australian government has advanced the price and has established a pool to develop low-grade mines. No exportable surplus is expected.

Zinc Chloride.—Market position unchanged. Demand quiet. Prices confirmed.

Acids

Acetic.—Supplies easier, but little inclination to shade prices.

Acetic Anhydride.—No change in market position. Prices stabilized.

Battery.—OPA has postponed until October 1 the effective date of the machinery price regulation on sales or deliveries of storage batteries. Date originally was September 1, but office wanted more time in which to complete studies of cost factors in manufacture and sale of the batteries. Sales at retail level not involved as they are covered by GMPR.

Formic.—Call for material quiet. No change in price schedules.

Hydrofluoric.—Demand light. Quotations confirmed.

Lactic.—Level of demand remains quiet. Prices steady.

Muriatic.—No new features in market. No change quotably.

Nitric.—Market tight. Prices same. The production of nitric acid to meet domestic needs is planned in Australia, according to the British press.

Sulphuric.—Sales and production levels unaltered. Occasional shortages in fertilizer and other consuming lines reported as result of government needs. Price schedules unaltered.

Baltimore, Sept. 2.—Conditions with respect to sulphuric acid are about as they have been, with the government increasing its purchases for war purposes and with the producers able to dispose of their output so readily as to cause shortage for other buyers. All transactions, of course, are at the ceiling, which varies slightly with each seller according to the highest price obtained in March. Approximate levels are:—98 percent acid, $17.83 per ton; 66-degree, $16.96 per ton; 60-degree, $14.13 per ton. Oleum is $19 per ton, this grade being in demand not only for munitions but also for agricultural purposes.

—Continued on page 50

---V---

Frances Richards, prominently identified with chemical export trade, has joined the Duff Chemical Company, this city.

Fain Leaves F.D. Snell For Chemical Warfare Service

Dr. J. Mitchell Fain has been granted a leave of absence for the duration from his duties as chemical engineer at Foster D. Snell, Inc., consulting chemists-engineers, Brooklyn. Dr. Fain has been called to active duty in the Chemical Warfare Service with a rank of a major, and is stationed at the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal.

---V---

Chemical Salesmen to Hold Final Golf Outing Sept. 15

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its final 1942 golf tournament at the North Hills Golf Club, Douglaston, L. I., September 15 Eighteen prizes will be awarded, including the distribution of one brand new golf ball to everyone entering the tournament, as well as dinner door-prize of a $25 war bond. The outing will be climaxed with a dinner and floor show of ten acts. Reservations are in charge of Charles F. Alexander, of Seldner & Enequist, 86 Hausman street, Brooklyn.

---V---

Carbide & Carbon to Get Army-Navy "E" Sept. 10

The South Charleston plant of the Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corporation, a unit of the Union Carbide & Carbon Coproration, will be awarded the joint Army-Navy "E" production award at a ceremony at the plant September 10.

---V---

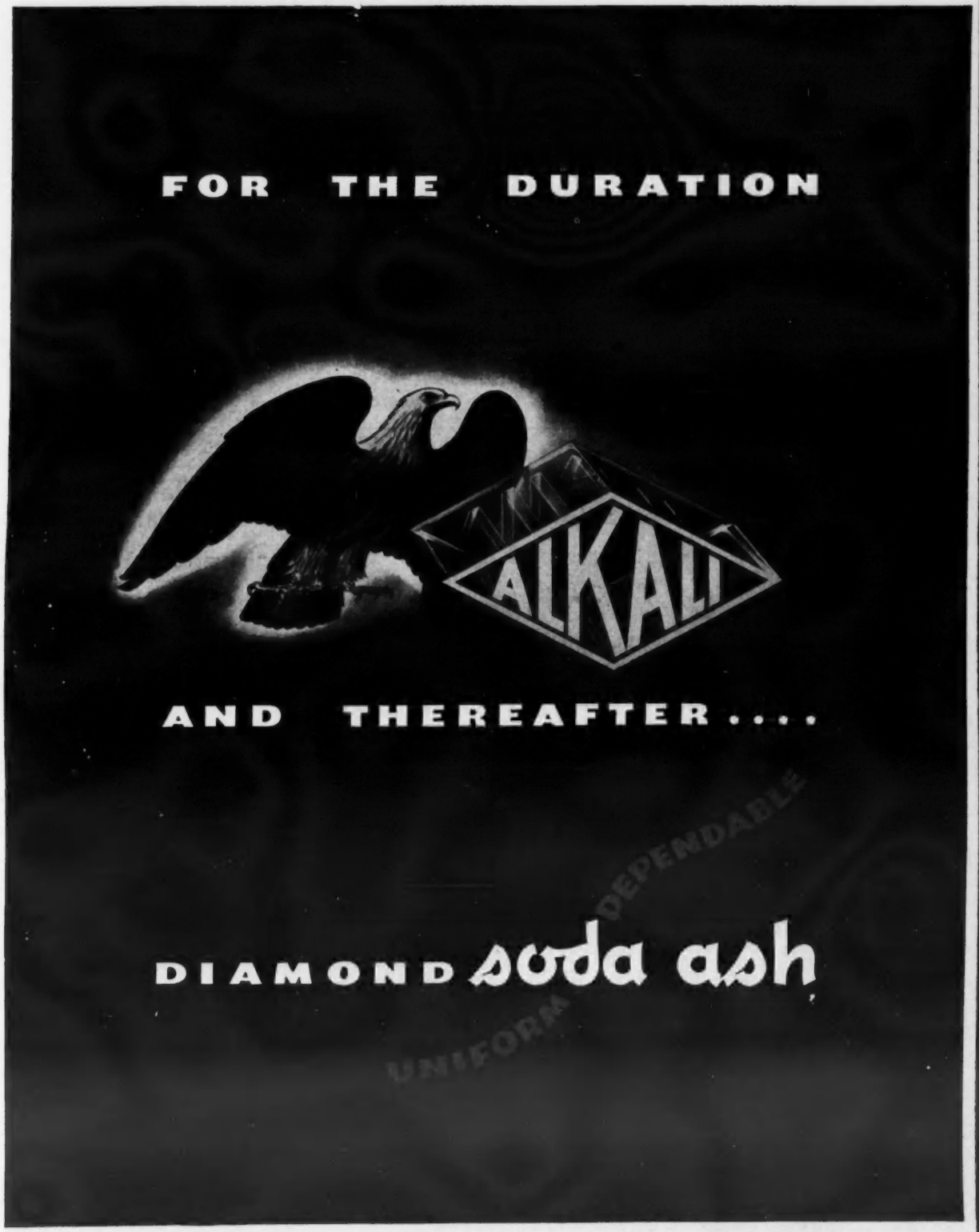
Textile Technologists To Meet September 16

A dinner-meeting of the American Association of Textile Technologists to be held September 16 in 2 Park avenue, this city, will be addressed by Walter Krauss, who is associated with the technical laboratories Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago. He also is coauthor of the 'Textile Fiber Atlas.'

Potassium Silicate Grades Offered by Phila. Quartz

Two new grades of potassium silicate have been announced by the Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia. Called "Kasil" No. 2 and No. 6, they are specially concentrated solutions, developed primarily for the manufacture of welding rods. One of the most important processes in the welding rod industry is the extrusion method of production which employs potassium silicate of correctly controlled viscosity.

"Kasil" No. 2 is a 32-degree Baume product with the molecular ratio of 1:3.92 and "Kasil" No. 6 is 40.5-degree Baume, molecular ratio 1:3.29. Both grades are offered at present in steel returnable drums as well as in single trip packages. Other uses for the "Kasil" potassium silicate include carbon electrodes, paints and applications where non-blooming films are desired.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Heavy Chemicals

—*Continued from page 49*

Insecticides

Factors in the market for insecticides will be interested in the statement by Kentucky AAA officials that 25,000,000 pounds of low-grade tobacco will be bought for the extraction of nicotine sulphate and other by-products used in the manufacture of insecticides. Payments will be made by the Agricultural Marketing Administration to nicotine producers, it is understood. The payments will equal that difference between the price processors must pay for the grades of tobacco involved and a fixed amount representing the price they can afford to pay for the raw material and still sell the finished product at ceiling prices. Deliveries of calcium arsenate are reported to be tight in cotton belt. Recent reports from Sweden indicate an increasing shortage of insecticides. According to the Department of Commerce, there are still substantial stocks of arsenic powder there, but nicotine preparations cover only two-thirds of the requirements. Supplies of copper sulphate for the treatment of potatoes against plant mold are sufficient for only 10 percent of the potato acreage.

Calcium Arsenate.—Good demand continues. Deliveries reported tight in cotton belt. Prices show no change.

Lead Arsenate.—Demand is light. Quotations unaltered.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Level of demands shows no change. Price schedules same.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Call for material at recent levels. No change quotably.

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Chemical Workers Show Slight Drop

—*Continued from page 7*

number was 230.4 for July 15 and 227.5 for June, 1942, and 177.7 for July last year.

The bureau's general index numbers for manufacturing industries, July 15, 1940, showed the following comparisons:—

	1942. July	1942. June	1941. July
Employment	141.6	139.1	130.6
Payroll totals	202.4	197.7	152.7

Relative employment in the chemical group of industries was 6.5 percent above the average of all industries. Relative payroll totals were 13.3 percent above the general average for industries.

Detailed Comparisons

Employment

(100=1923-25 average)

	1942. July	1942. June	1941. July
Chemicals	198.8	195.8	175.9
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal	60.1	56.7	63.4
Druggists' preparations	161.7	158.2	129.5
Fertilizers	94.1	102.0	90.5
Paint and varnishes	125.5	131.8	145.5
Petroleum, refined	134.2	133.6	127.4
Rayon and allied products	307.7	314.5	324.4
Soap	83.1	83.2	96.0

Payroll Totals

(100=1923-25 average)

	1942. July	1942. June	1941. July
Chemicals	311.9	307.7	239.7
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal	65.3	61.4	60.0
Druggists' preparations	211.0	203.0	102.6
Fertilizer	111.9	121.8	89.6
Paint and varnishes	161.3	169.7	172.7
Petroleum, refined	186.5	182.0	157.2
Rayon and allied products	391.2	397.8	368.6
Soap	124.1	128.9	138.9

Data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for basic nonmanufacturing industries related to the chemcial industries afforded the following comparisons this year:—

	Employment 1942 July	Employment 1942 June	Payroll totals 1942 July	Payroll totals 1942 June
Metalliferous mining	81.8	81.8	100.3	101.6
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	51.9	52.0	66.1	65.5
Crude petroleum producing	57.4	58.1	63.4	62.0
Dyeing and cleaning	126.9	129.8	116.8	117.5

Strategic Metals Mining Tax Exempt

—*Continued from page 7*

to eliminate the provision approved by the house of imposing a 5 percent tax on transportation of freight, and on corporation taxes the committee agreed to a 24 percent normal rate, a 21 percent surtax and a 90 percent excess profits tax rate, with a postwar refund of 10 percent of the combined excess profits and surtaxes allowed. A provision was also written in that a corporation under no circumstances would be compelled to pay out more than 80 percent of its excess profits net income in federal income taxes.

WPB Chemicals Branch Revamped

—*Continued from page 3*

Knapp as chief. He was formerly special assistant to the deputy branch chief. Mr. Knapp was, before joining the WPB, Boston branch manager for George Mann & Co., Providence, R. I., chemical distributor.

A new plastics and synthetic rubber section is established, replacing the two sections heretofore operating separately in these fields. Frank Carman, former chief of the synthetic rubber section, is made chief of the new larger section. He is a rubber chemist, having been chief rubber chemist for the Armstrong Cork Company, and previously a rubber technologist for the B. F. Goodrich Company.

The former chief of the plastics and resins section, Arthur Petersen, beoomes chief of the production advisory section of the branch. James Lawson, formerly with WPB's special industrial Machinery Branch before its abolition, is new chief of the projects, machinery, and facilities section of the Chemicals Branch.

Trade Briefs

Inter-American Chemicals, Inc., this city, has filed certificate of voluntary dissolution in the office of the Secretary of New York State.

Dr. Robert A. Diehm has been named technical director of the Container Corporation, this city. Dr. Diehm previously was associated with Rohm & Haas Company, chemical manufacturer, Philadelphia, engaged in research and sales activities.

R. Granville Gates, for many years active in research and development work on paints, varnishes and synthetic resins, was recently appointed senior technologist in the Chemical Branch of the War Production Board. During the last war, Mr. Gates supervised the production of large quantities of picric acid.

Harry M. Ellsworth, advertising manager for Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has been elected vice-president of the Eastern Industrial Advertisers Association for the 1942-43 term. Mr. Ellsworth also serves as chairman of the employment section for the Eastern district of the National Industrial Advertisers Association.

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Bids Wanted

Acetylene:—2,000 cubic feet; Procurement Office, Treasury Dept., Harrisburg, Pa.; invitation 23-27733, opening September 8.

Anise Oil:—25 one-ounce bottles; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; Hines, Ill., and Perry Point, Md.; invitation 68, opening September 14.

Calcium Chloride:—300 pounds; Supervisor of Internment, Justice-Immigration and Naturalization Service, Detention Station, Seagoville, Texas; invitation 32-804, opening September 10.

Cedarwood Oil:—775 bottles; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; Hines, Ill., and Perry Point, Md., invitation 68, opening September 14.

Cinnamon Oil:—25 bottles; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; Hines, Ill., and Perry Point, Md., invitation 68, opening September 14.

Geraniol:—1,500 pounds; Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington; invitation 222-43, opening September 11.

Laundry Soap:—10,000 cakes; U. S. Engineer Office, Penn Mutual Life Insurance building, Philadelphia; quotation 697-43-Neg-79, opening September 7.

Lemon Oil:—100 four-ounce bottles; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; Hines, Ill., and Perry Point, Md., invitation 68, opening September 14.

Lemon Oil:—50 one-pound bottles; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; Hines, Ill., and Perry Point, Md.; invitation 68, opening September 14.

Oleomargarin:—20,000,000 pounds; Chief, Purchase Branch, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC 905, opening September 7.

Orange Oil:—25 eight-ounce bottles; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; Hines, Ill., and Perry Point, Md.; invitation 68, opening September 14.

Oxygen:—3,300 cubic feet; Procurement Office, Treasury Dept., Harrisburg, Pa., invitation 23-27733, opening September 8.

Peppermint Oil:—200 one-ounce bottles; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; Hines, Ill., and Perry Point, Md.; invitation 68, opening September 14.

Pumice:—6,800 pounds; Veterans Administration, Washington; procurement number D-18, opening September 15.

Rosemary Oil:—50 four-ounce bottles; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; Hines, Ill., and Perry Point, Md.; invitation 68, opening September 14.

Slag:—1,100 tons; Procurement Office, Treasury Dept., Harrisburg, Pa.; invitation 23-27758, opening September 8.

Toilet Soap:—10,000 cakes; U. S. Engineer Office, Penn Mutual Life Insurance building, Philadelphia; quotations 697-43-Neg-79, opening September 7.

—V—

Price-Control Urged For Latin America

—Continued from page 5

control authorities here so that corrective steps can be taken.

After pointing out that OPA has undertaken to extend the benefits of price-controls, insofar as possible, to consumers of United States products in the other Americas and that the only objective of OPA so far as the other Americas are concerned is to prevent United States exporters from charging for their goods in this hemisphere and elsewhere prices higher than the cost of production, plus export expenses and a reasonable profit, Mr. Harris pointed to the necessity of antiprofiteering measures being taken because of the growing shortages of manufactured products and industrial materials.

—V—

Buy War Stamps

Cyanides, Guanidine Now Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

To provide adequate supplies for military needs of several important cyanamid derivatives not covered by general preference order M-165, the Director General for Operations September issued amendment No. 1 to that order. The amendment expands the definition of materials covered by the order to include the following derivatives of cyanamid:—Cyanides, melamine, guanidine, and dicyandiamide. These substances, in some instances, do not contain cyanamid, but are made from it.

These cyanamid derivatives are used in non-ferrous mining, in explosives, and in plastics. Present and impending shortages in these materials requires that control be exercised over their use. This amendment puts them all under complete allocations control.

—V—

Agricultural Insecticide Ass'n Re-Elects Cary

—Continued from page 3

Price Administration, and W. E. Braithwaite, of the Bureau of Standards.

That it was too early to report on the supply situation for 1942-43 was evident from the various committee reports. The association voted to carry out a program of publicity which will have for its purpose the acquainting of consumers with the actual supply situation prevailing in the various products.

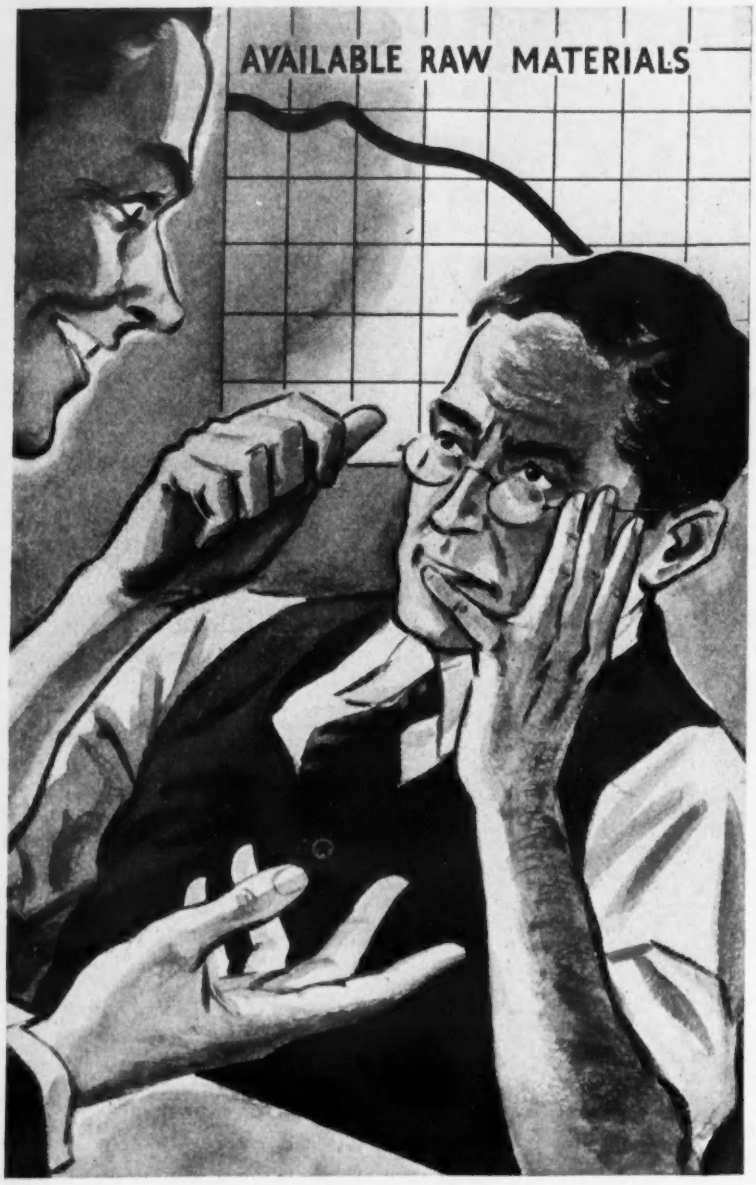
Pacific Coast Meetings

The association is formulating plans to hold two meetings in late September; one will be in Oregon and the other in San Francisco. Federal and State agricultural agencies' executives will be in attendance.

Other Officers

Other officers re-elected were:—Vice-president, H. C. Davies, of the California Spray Chemical Company; treasurer and executive secretary, L. S. Hitchner.

See Page 46



"PERHAPS YOU CAN USE _____ INSTEAD OF _____!"

IT'S not a secret. There's no reason it should not be told to every manufacturer who is faced with a shortage problem on raw materials. It will not give comfort to the enemy.

It is the story of *chemical substitution*.

For in this war, as in the last, dozens of manufacturers have suddenly discovered that the "indispensable" raw material can be dispensed with . . . that, through chemistry, they can uncover new and often better ways of doing the needed job with non-critical materials.

We at Barrett are mindful of this situation.

On the one hand, dozens of Barrett coal-tar chemicals are helping to speed America's weapons of war. And on the other, our laboratories and technical staff are working continuously developing substitutes for scarce materials.

Perhaps this research activity of ours can help you. For from their rich experience in this timely field, Barrett chemists and engineers have developed a versatile attack on shortage problems. Why not drop the Barrett Technical Service Bureau a line discussing your problem. We shall be glad to lend a hand.

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Cresylic Acids	Benzol
Chlorinated Tar Acids	Toluol
Naphthalene	Xylol
Phthalic Anhydride	Solvent Naphtha
Butyl Phthalate	Hi-Flash Solvent
Pyridines	Hydrogenated Coal-tar Chemicals
Tar Acid Oils	Flotation Agents
Creosote Oil	Anhydrous Ammonia
*Cumar (Paracoumarone-Indene-Resin)	Sulphate of Ammonia
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Coaltar Chemicals

Market for Coaltar Chemicals Remains in Firm Position—Xylol and Xylol Aromatic Materials Under Allocation October 1—No Change in Tone of Intermediates Noted

The market for coaltar chemicals remained in a very firm position last week. The government continued to add to its stockpile of benzol and the supply situation regarding this material was very tight, small users having to cut down the size of their orders. Large amounts of toluol were moving directly into the manufacture of TNT and the war demand for phenol remained very heavy, considerable quantities moving out under lend-lease.

Complete allocation of aromatic petroleum solvents other than benzol and toluol, starting October 1, has been ordered by the Director General for Operations. Aromatic petroleum solvents are used largely for the manufacture of aviation gasoline and for protective coatings. The action was taken in an amendment to General Preference Order M-150. Coaltar xylol as well as petroleum xylol is affected by the new amendment, since xylol and xylol range aromatic materials derived from coaltar were brought under control of Order M-150 by Amendment No. 1, issued in July. Applicants for allocation must apply on Form PD-600 by the 10th day of the month preceding the month for which allocation is requested, and suppliers must report their proposed deliveries by the 15th of each month, using Form PD-601. Between now and September 30, deliveries of xylol and xylol aromatic materials are limited to preference ratings of A-2 or higher.

There were no new developments in the market for intermediates with the demand from dye manufacturers supplying mills working on government contracts responsible for most of the movement. Civilian demand for material remained light.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 97.6 percent of capacity, a gain of 0.3 percent over the previous week, when the rate was 97.3 percent, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the rate was 95.8 percent and in the corresponding week a year ago it was 96.3 percent, off 0.3 percent.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.1	130.1	130.1	127.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4

Basic Products

Benzol.—Position remains extremely tight. Government taking large quantities for stockpile for use in synthetic rubber. Much going into aviation gasoline. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended August 29 indicate production from that source of 3,769,600 gallons of benzol, all grades.

Coaltar.—Market position, quotations remain unchanged. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended August 29 indicate production from that source of 14,713,600 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—No change in tone of market. Quotations steady. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended August 29 indicates production from that source of 778,200 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresols.—No new developments. Tone very tight. No change quotably.

Naphthalene.—Supplies of crude more plentiful with heavy consuming season on refined over. Prices unaltered. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended August 29 indicate production from that source of 1,641,600 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—War demand heavy. Considerable quantities moving under lend-lease. Conversion continues on increase. Synthetic resins and plastics consuming large quantities. Supplies scarce on spot. Little for dyestuff intermediates. Price schedules remain steady. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended August 29 indicate production from that source of 218,800 pounds of phenol, crude and refined.

Pyridin.—Material now under allocation. Price schedules show no change.

Toluol.—Heavy demand from war effort. Little for non-essential uses. Priorities and allocations rule. Quotations unaltered. Estimates of by-

—*Continued on page* 53

Phenol

The war demand for phenol continues very heavy. Considerable quantities have been moving out to the United Nations under lend-lease and it is believed that this movement will continue. Spot supplies remain scarce and only moderate quantities of the material are being made available for the manufacture of salicylates and intermediates. Quotations currently are steady at 14¼c. per pound in lots of less than 1,000 pounds.

In December, 1917, nine months after the entry of the United States into World War I, decided strength continued in the market for phenol with a very poor supply in sight for either spot or forward deliveries. Some small lots were reported as being offered in the market at 55c. to 58c. per pound, while the generally quoted price for spot was 53c. to 55c. per pound, though the figures were wholly nominal. For contracts from January to June the quoted figures were 48c. to 50c. per pound.

In 1918, 107,000,000 pounds of phenol were produced and the effect of the end of that war on production of this material is apparent from the fact that only 1,500,000 pounds were turned out in 1919.

Stocks of phenol in the United States at the end of World War I totaled approximately 35,000,000 pounds. It was estimated that peace-time requirements of this country would be taken care of by those stocks for several years, but, during the period 1919 to 1923, the phenol-formaldehyde resin industry developed rapidly and, by 1937, more than 42,000,000 pounds of a total production of 65,000,000 pounds of phenol was consumed in this field.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

been waived. It is difficult to believe, however, that we had to wait for a most-ruinous war to find the way out of the economic absurdity into which the "silver statesmen" had pushed the country.

Rug-Cutters Waste Cloth

The "zoot suit" with its "reet pleat" and "stuffed cuff"—the distinguishing mark of a jitterbug—possibly may be on its way out. WPB has taken the matter in hand and intends to investigate how it is that clothing manufacturers can turn out such attire without violating its conservation orders.

Describing these suits as a "spreading craze," Frank Walton, deputy chief of the clothing branch, said that WPB is very much concerned about the situation because it looks like too much fabric is being wasted that ought to be saved for the soldiers and sailors and for necessary civilian clothing.

The "zoot suit" features a coat that comes down almost to the knee and trousers that rise almost to the armpits and are full at the knees. They also feature pleats, tucks, fancy backs, and other yardage-consuming aspects.

Arnold Patent Reform

If Thurman Arnold has his way with Congress the whole system of patent rights and monopolies will be completely overhauled as a result of the recent disclosures of what he considers abuses of the system brought out during the hearings before the senate patents committee.

The trust-buster has a number of suggestions for streamlining the system in line with the antitrust laws which have been thought so well of that at least one member of the committee—Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois—has introduced a bill (S. 2730) to place them on the statute books.

First, Mr. Arnold would have the government be a party to every patent infringement case that is brought in court. Next, he would make it a criminal offense for anyone to sell or assign a patent or license someone else to use the patent without its being done in writing and the Attorney-General notified of the details of the transaction. Finally, he would make it illegal for anyone to withhold a patent license to limit the supply of an article moving in interstate commerce or to restrict the price at which such articles may be sold.

Bills and more bills on the patent problem have been introduced in Congress in recent months, but this one is probably the most important of any since it carries the support of Mr. Arnold and thus might be considered to have some administration backing. The committee is expected to give it earnest consideration when the present political holiday season is over.

Profit-Paring Puzzles

The idea that the government should renegotiate its war contracts to prevent business from reaping unconscionable profits was a popularly supported move at the time congressional committees were launching investigations of the progress of the defense program, and a law was passed directing such a step be taken.

Congress was in such a rush to capitalize on this sentiment, however, that it failed to take proper account of the mechanics of such a task or the headache it would entail to industrial executives trying to carry out their war contracts. The result is that the law is now beginning to backfire. The executives, now that they have had time to look into the law, are flooding Congress members with protests over its vagueness and the moral effect it will have on the 99 percent who are patriotically cooperating in the war program.

Some of the staunch supporters of the law who have been contacting their constituents in preparation for the November elections are now beginning to believe that maybe they did go too far in trying to catch the abusers of the profit margin. Reports are that while they may not favor repeal of the law, they would support a clear definition of what is to be considered a "reasonable" profit being written in the law instead of leaving it to the whim of some bureaucrat.

Help from Brazil

Brazil's declaration of war against the Axis opens up a vast store of raw materials to the need of the United Nations, but it also means in all probability a further tightening up of supplies of critical materials for consumers in this country because these will be needed to make the machinery and implements necessary to get the Brazilian treasures.

Rubber, iron, mica, manganese, fibers, quartz, nickel, tungsten, bauxite, zinc, industrial diamonds, coffee, sugar—these are among the major items, as well as large supplies of vegetable oils to fill in the gaps in our available supplies. Brazil also has much to offer in the way of industrial products, because in recent years it has become one of the most, if not the most industrialized nation in South America, having some 70,000 industrial plants.

According to Rockefeller's office of Inter-American Affairs, Brazil is the world's sole source of high-grade quartz crystal in substantial quantities; it also produces some of the world's best industrial diamonds; it has an iron mountain estimated to contain between 12 and 14 billion tons of the highest type ore; and it is the second largest producer of chromium in the Western Hemisphere.

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DCAT Luncheon Reservations Grow

A few reservations are still available for the luncheon-meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, to be held in the Hotel Pennsylvania, September 10.

Francis M. Shields, chief of the Health Supplies Branch of the War Production Board, will be the guest speaker.

Coaltar Chemicals

Basic Products

—Continued from page 52

product cokeoven operations in week ended August 29 indicate production from that source of 753,900 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Complete allocation of aromatic petroleum solvents other than benzol and toluol, starting October 1, has been ordered by the Director General for Operations. Aromatic petroleum solvents are used largely for manufacture of aviation gasoline and for protective coatings. Action was taken in an amendment to Order M-150. Coaltar xylol as well as petroleum xylol is affected by the new amendment, since xylol and xylol range aromatic materials derived from coaltar were brought under control of Order M-150 by Amendment No. 1, issued in July. Between now and September 30, deliveries of xylol and xylol aromatic materials are limited to preference ratings of A-2 or higher. Demand for material very good at present. Quotations continue unaltered. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended August 29 indicate production from that source of 170,200 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Demand for coaltar bases is holding up well. Call for war needs is active and is keeping the supplies for other requirements in tight position. Benzol is firm and is offered in only limited lots. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Call for material remains more than satisfactory. No change as regards quotations.

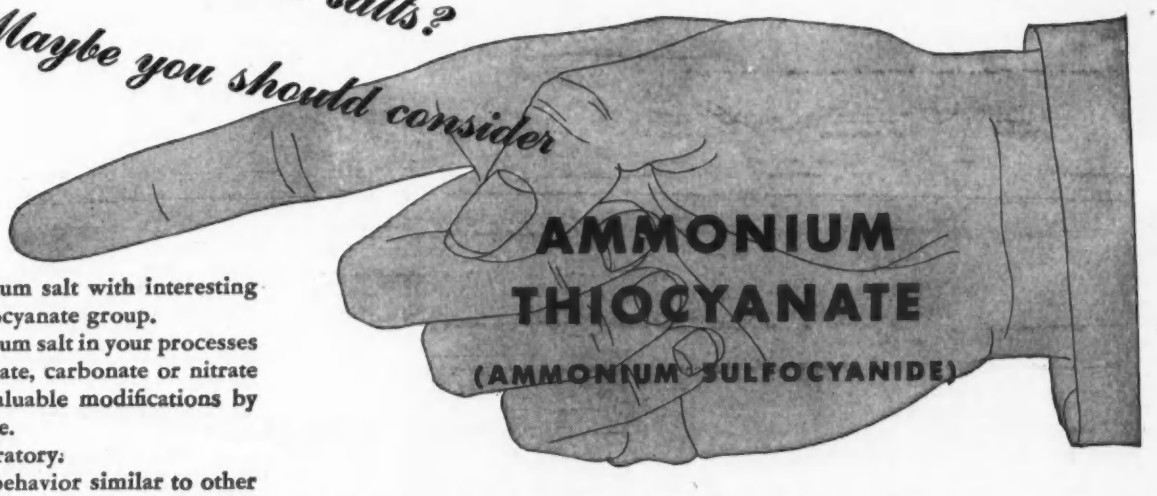
Cyclohexanol.—Demand good. Quotations steady.

Cyclohexanone.—Rate of activity good. Prices show no change.

Methylcyclohexanol.—Demand heavy. No change quotably.

Do you use ammonium salts?

Maybe you should consider



Here is a newly-available ammonium salt with interesting possibilities introduced by the thiocyanate group.

If you are now using an ammonium salt in your processes . . . such as chloride, acetate, oxalate, carbonate or nitrate . . . perhaps you will discover valuable modifications by substituting ammonium thiocyanate.

It is worth testing in your laboratory.

Ammonium thiocyanate has a behavior similar to other ammonium salts, but it also brings you all the variations of the thiocyanate group.

This group is remarkably stable and, in many reactions, resembles the halogens.

Koppers has recently placed in operation a large commercial plant for the production of ammonium thiocyanate crystals and can now offer this chemical in quantity at substantial savings over former costs. Koppers can supply ammonium thiocyanate in crystal form having a minimum purity of 95%.

Test samples, quotations and other information sent on request.

KOPPERS COMPANY
Tar and Chemical Division
PITTSBURGH, PA.

KOPPERS

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—No new developments in market. Tone firm. No change in prices.

Cleve's.—Material in tight supply. No change quotably.

Laurent's.—Material in good demand. No change in prices.

Maleic.—Demand exceeds offerings. Quotations steady.

Malic.—New developments lacking. Price schedules confirmed.

Picramic.—Good level of interest noted. No change quotably.

Salicylic, Technical.—Inquiry good. Prices fully maintained.

Sulphanilic.—Interest continues at recent good level. Quotations show no change.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthylamine.—Demand from war effort remains heavy. Quotations steady.

Anilin. — Distribution now under WPB control. No change quotably.

Anthraquinone.—Market devoid of new features. Prices same.

Benzaldehyde. — Conditions tight. Price schedules steady.

Betanaphthol. — Demand continues at recent levels. No change pricewise.

Diethylanilin.—Market position very firm. Inquiry good.

Dinitrobenzene. — Demand remains heavy. Supply situation very tight. No change as regards prices.

Metanitroanilin.—Tone firm. Price schedules fully maintained.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Demand good but little material to be had. Tone steady.

Nitrobenzene.—No change in tight position. No alterations quotably.

Orthocresol. — New developments lacking. Quotations confirmed.

Orthodichlorobenzene. — Supplies prorated. No change as regards prices.

Paradichlorobenzene.—No change in market tone. Prices unaltered.

Paratoluidin.—Material in very tight supply. Prices firm, unaltered.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Good demand against tight supplies. No change quotably.

Toluidin.—Spot market devoid of offerings. Price schedules unchanged.

Xylidin. — Supplies remain short. Tone very firm.

Coaltar Colors

The market for coaltar colors showed no new developments last week and the difficulty in securing basic products continued. Civilian demand remained light and the call for material from mills working on government contracts featured the market. Cotton and rayon finishers have been advised by the industry advisory committee that a proposed WPB order affecting printed and discharge patterns as well as plain shades will not be issued for the present.

---V---

Coaltar Distilling Advisory Group Named

OPD Washington Bureau

The Division of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board has announced the formation of the Coaltar Distilling Industry Advisory Committee. Edward Casey, chief of the coaltar unit of the Chemicals Branch, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

E. W. Clark, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York; J. N. Forker, Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; P. C. Reilly, sr., Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. V. Freeman, U. S. Steel Corporation, New York; T. H. Hall, jr., Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, Newark, N. J., and Charles R. Faben, Hennison-Wright Corporation, Toledo, Ohio.

---V---

Xylol Allocation To Start October 1

—*Continued from page* 3

petroleum solvents are used largely for the manufacture of aviation gasoline and for protective coatings.

The order defines "aromatic petroleum solvents" as meaning solvents or naphthas of petroleum origin, other than benzol and toluol, containing more than 30 percent by volume of aromatic hydrocarbons as determined by the analytical procedure described as "Proximate Analysis of Hydrocarbon Thinners" published in the Scientific Section Circular No. 568 of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, November, 1938, pages 381-388, and having A. S. T. M. 50 percent distillation point lower than 330° F. Such term also includes all grades of xylol regardless of whether derived from petroleum, coaltar or other sources.

---V---

Retail Ceiling Adjustment Procedure Is Changed

OPD Washington Bureau

Further decentralization of the administration of price control at retail levels was made by the Office of Price Administration today with the establishment of a simpler and faster procedure for handling retailers' applications for adjustment of their ceiling prices. The machinery providing for expedited handling of applications was set up in two companion actions:—

First, with the issuance of procedural regulation No. 2, retailers are authorized to send their applications for adjustment of price ceilings directly to any OPA regional State or district office. Second, under an order from Leon Henderson the eight OPA regional administrators are authorized to extend to State and district OPA offices power to grant or deny retailers' applications. Such delegations will be made at the discretion of the regional administrator as soon as they are deemed administratively feasible.

Synthetic Chemicals Production: 1941

United States production and sales of certain miscellaneous synthetic chemical products in 1941, compared with 1940, as compiled by the Tariff Commission, follow:—

	Pounds				Value
	Production		Sales		
	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Coaltar					
Coaltar, total	155,068,884	92,023,290	116,349,664	61,244,418	$26,420,689
Biological stains and chemical indicators	.....	9,648	19,242	8,585	181,824
Cyclohexanol (hexalin)	.....	.....	438,524	.....	101,768
Gallic acid, tech	342,419	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insecticides (synthetic), total	1,145,472	.....	.....	287,510	.....
Methyl cyclohexanol (methyl hexalin)	997,645	.....	932,026	25,696	214,599
Photographic chemicals, total	2,507,335	1,747,445	1,943,092	1,196,508	2,206,003
Hydroquinol	1,883,611	1,288,647	1,500,020	935,719	1,264,003
p-Hydroxyphenylglycine	4,911	.....	6,045	3,003	15,690
Methyl-p-aminophenol sulphate (metol) (rhodol)	542,885	330,952	384,695	233,371	827,062
All other	75,928	.....	52,332	.....	99,248
Plasticizers, total	48,830,257	28,386,357	44,799,768	21,418,155	10,186,523
Pyrogallic acid (pyrogallol)	106,779	.....	106,476	.....	174,076
Textile chemicals, total	17,718,859	13,175,771	18,058,263	12,751,293	4,859,667
All other	83,420,118	.....	50,052,273	.....	8,496,229
Non-Coaltar					
Non-coaltar, total	4,879,568,280	3,919,121,719	2,589,724,414	1,922,496,117	294,224,798
Acetaldehyde	179,516,009	201,484,831	.....	.....	.....
Acetic acid (100% purity)	225,671,063	184,884,866	79,080,663	.....	4,106,649
Allyl bromide	.....	.....	52,737	.....	50,436
Amines, total	3,190,659	1,969,441	2,711,790	1,746,288	1,405,820
Methyl: Di	935,258	.....	917,809	.....	546,605
All other	2,255,401	.....	1,793,981	.....	859,215
Amyl acetate—					
Primary, normal (90% purity)	3,139,328	.....	3,539,737	.....	404,190
Butyl acetate, total	100,381,337	86,721,037	99,911,717	78,864,644	9,149,098
Ethyl acetate (85% purity)	94,689,878	.....	84,417,562	.....	5,596,181
Ethyl bromide	239,180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ethyl ether (tech., USP, and absolute)	22,645,521	.....	21,029,160	.....	2,716,202
Ethyl oxalate	683,423	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glycerin dichlorohydrin	.....	.....	10,044	.....	3,498
Glyceryl monostearate	404,673	172,610	364,020	159,973	111,613
Isopropyl ether	.....	.....	971,326	814,449	40,873
Lactic acid, edible (100% purity)	1,210,491	.....	1,189,486	1,492,301	249,309
Mesityl oxide	.....	.....	157,513	.....	21,929

Alien Property Custodian Seizes 30 Japanese Firms

OPD Washington Bureau

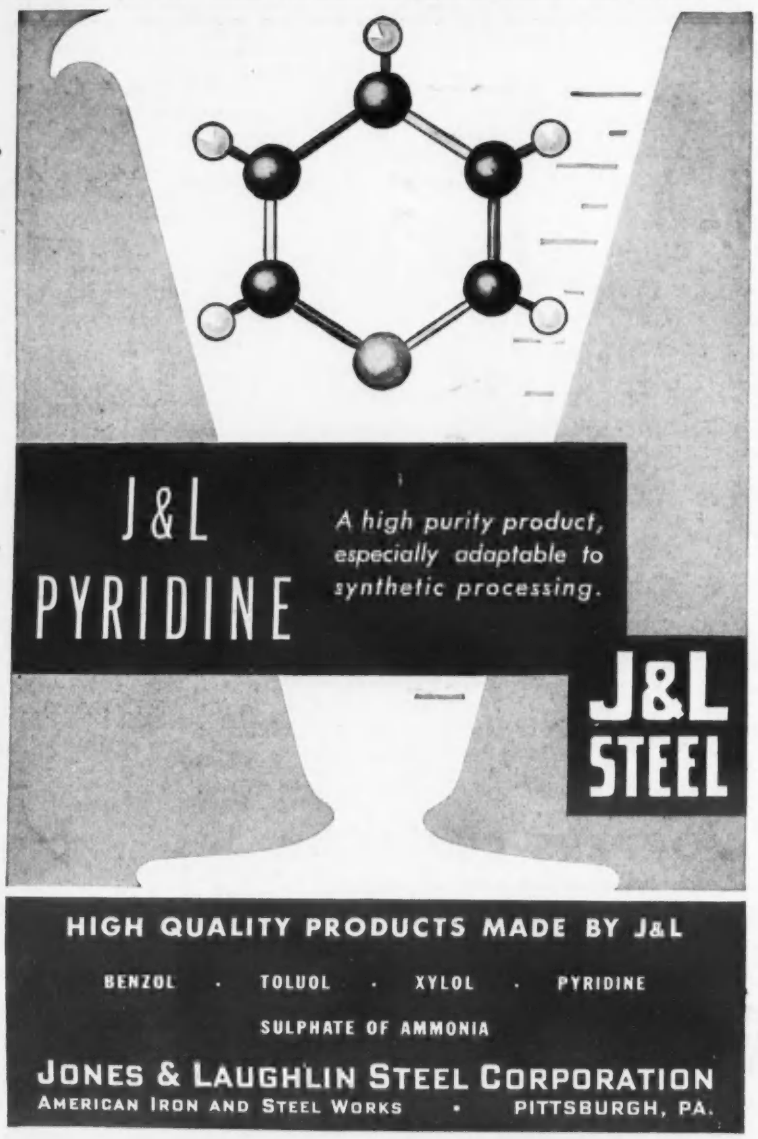
Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, has announced that his office had seized the Japanese interests in a group of thirty American companies. Most of these companies were engaged in various branches of the import-export trade. Among them were Mitsui & Co. and Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, American subsidiaries of two of the most powerful companies in Japan, and for many years exporters of raw materials from the United States. Other companies seized were:—

Iwai & Co., Ltd., chemical and naval stores exports, New York; African Asiatic Company, international trading concern importing dyestuff, New York; Hinode Petroleum Company, Ltd., exporting petroleum to Japan, Los Angeles, Calif.; Orange Petroleum Corporation, crude petroleum producer, Dover, Del.; I. Sekine Company, importing and selling brush handles and bristles, New York; Asano & Co., general import-export and domestic business of oil, asbestos, resin, New York.

---V---

Monsanto Now Making Pyrophosphate in Michigan

Production of tetrasodium pyrophosphate and disodium phosphate has been started at the new Trenton, Mich., plant of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, it was announced today by company officials. Completed in May of this year, the plant up until the present has been producing phosphoric acid and several other phosphorus products.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Largest manufacturers in the World of low temperature tar acids of the highest possible degree of purity and efficiency.

Pale 99/100% American duty free Cresylic Acid, distillation range about 208/235° C.

This is the first time in history that highly refined tar acids of this type have been made available on a large scale, and remarkably good results are being obtained by our many American buyers.

Please send us a note of your requirements with full particulars to our Sales Agents:—

TAR RESIDUALS, LTD.
"Garthlands," Reigate Heath, SURREY, ENGLAND

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Cottonseed Contract Price for 1942 Crop Announced by Commodity Credit Corporation—Vegetable Oils Demand Moderate—Market Steady — Tallow and Greases Undertone Stronger

Moderate improvement was noted in the call for vegetable oils, fats, and greases last week. Offerings continued limited with purchases confined to immediate and prompt deliveries. While consumers preferred to operate cautiously, they readily absorbed materials which were offered at slightly below ceiling prices as exemplified in soybean and peanut oils. Sellers on the other hand manifested little inclination to offer below ceilings and, as a result, business was restricted. Announcement from Washington indicated that the Commodity Credit Corporation's contract with cottonseed processors for the purchase of 1942 cottonseed stipulates the minimum prices for "basis grade" cottonseed in lots of ten tons or more will be $50 per ton f.o.b. shipping point, in States other than Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico and $49 in the last three mentioned States. Tallow and greases were in better demand and the tone closed firmer following some easiness in the lower grades early in the week.

Vegetable Oils

Castor Oil, Dehydrated. — Market continues strong. Movement against contracts going forward steadily. Prices well held.

Chinawood.—Demand light. Prices firm. Offerings scarce and in firm hands.

Coconut.—Offerings limited. Prices nominal. Tone strong.

Corn.—This market in sold-up condition. Offerings of both crude and refined scarce. Prices entirely nominal.

Cottonseed. — Refined oil stronger. Sales of winter oil made at 15⅛c. per pound, loose, tanks, New York. Offerings were boosted ⅛c.

Oiticica.—Trading slow in the absence of offerings. Prices nominal. Tone firm.

Olive.—Edible oil moving in small lots. Supplies restricted. Spot stocks offered at $4.10 per gallon, drums, ex warehouse. Foots well held and scarce.

Peanut.—Following sales of refined at 15¼c., tanks, f.o.b. mills, prices were advanced ¼c. Available stocks limited. Crude scarce and nominal.

Soybean. — Demand more active. Sales of crude made at 11½c. per pound, tanks Decatur, against ceiling of 11¾c. Refined oil in moderate demand with business at 13¼c., loose, tanks, and with sellers boosting offering to 13½c. later.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Sept. 4

The vegetable oil market is quiet, with business inclined to slowness and offerings moderate. Ruling prices are:—Coconut oil, crude, Pacific Coast, September, 7.77c. per pound. Corn oil, crude, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15¾c. to 16c., drums, less than car lots. Peanut oil, crude, Southeast, 13c. per pound. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11⅛c. to 11¼c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was inactive. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was quiet. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing Sept. 4	Closing Aug. 28
Oct.	...	...	$1.71½	$1.70⅞
Dec.	$1.72¼	$1.72⅛	1.72	1.72⅛

San Francisco—Sept. 3

Consumers of vegetable oils are generally showing a lack of interest, although some recent sales have disclosed some low inventory positions on the part of purchasers.

Castor.—Number 1 at 17c. per pound, Coast, drums; dehydrated unbodied at 20c.; bodied at 21c.; offerings fairly plentiful with demand fair.

Chinawood. — Quoted at 37½c. per pound, tankcars, nominally, Pacific Coast.

Coconut.—8c. per pound for crude, in tankcars, Coast. Supplies light.

Cottonseed Bleachable. — Prompt at 14.45c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco; futures at 14⅜c. Market slow.

Sesameseed. — No current offerings. Nominal at 14.60c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast.

Soybean.—Crude at 12.40c. per pound, tankcars, Coast. Market routine.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
191.1	191.1	192.2	168.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Peanuts for Oil

Under the peanut marketing plan formulated by the Department of Agriculture cooperative producer associations will be designated to buy quota or excess peanuts and sell them when the demand is determined.

For excess peanuts delivered to the designated agencies, producers will be paid the market value for crushing for oil on the date of delivery, less estimated handling costs, or the prices announced January 16 by the Secretary of Agriculture for 1942 crop oil peanuts. This would be equivalent to $82 per ton for U. S. No. 1 white Spanish type, $78 for U. S. No. 1 runner type, and $70 for U. S. Class A Virginia type, whichever is higher. Excess peanuts will not be subject to the penalties of 3 cents a pound provided by the amended agricultural adjustment act when the peanuts are delivered to or marketed through the designated agencies.

Peanuts will be graded according to U. .S. standards for farmers' stock peanuts, and for oil kernel content, under supervision of the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Linseed Oil

Offerings of flaxseed continue light. Inquiry continues fairly active. Tone of market steady. Linseed oil trade spasmodic.

Minneapolis, Sept. 3.—The flaxseed situation is becoming a bit more complicated because of the announcement of the government program, but currently there is a good demand for daily offerings, which are much smaller than due at this time of the year. Last week crushers sold considerable oil to linoleum makers and are able to hedge most of their sales in the cash department. In all, there is a good demand for the daily arrivals and prices are holding firm compared with the futures. For a time congestion on tracks adjacent to mills and elevators interfered with buying but this situation is being cleared up rapidly. Demand for shipment to out of town mills is good.

Diversion point buying for movement to Duluth via the head of the Lakes is good at 1c. premium over local delivery values. All of the movement is being absorbed in good shape, though buyers are pressing a bit on cars that show better than 10 percent of moisture. Shipping advises in the past few days have been much smaller.

In the pit there has been considerable hedging pressure, though during the past day this has fallen off sharply on account of rather general rainfall in the northern part of the producing belt. Crushers quit the constructive side of the market when cash arrivals were heavy, but now are buying on breaks. Speculative demand has been good on all sharp breaks.

So far there has been no change in crop estimates. The trade is waiting for the September 1 government idea of possibilities and apparently this is true of numerous oil buyers.

Spot No. 1 seed is quoted at $2.40 flat by some of the buyers or 4c. under December by other buyers. Duluth delivery quoted at 3c. under December.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Sept.	Dec.
Saturday	$2.40	$2.40	$2.43
Monday	2.40	2.41½	2.44½
Tuesday	2.40	2.40	2.43
Wednesday	2.41½	2.42	2.44½
Thursday	...	2.43	2.44¼
Friday	2.42	2.42½	2.44½

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND

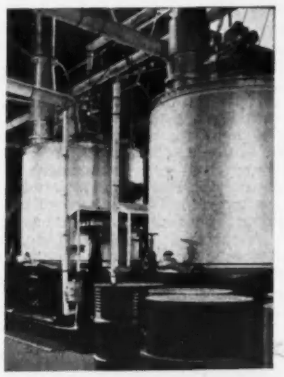
RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)

RUBY OLEINE BRAND (*distilled*)
STAR BRAND (*saponified*)
CANARY BRAND
(*very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.*)

PROCTER & GAMBLE
MAIN OFFICES
Gwynne Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
220 East 42nd St., New York City
Branches and stocks in all large cities

TALL OIL
Prime crude, saponifiable
drum lots or C/L
Prompt shipment from stock
A. J. RIMBERG CO.
117 Liberty Street New York

Stearic Acid Oleic Acid Fatty Acids
(RED OIL)
A. GROSS & CO., 295 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1837 FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J.
ASHLAND 4-8251 CABLE: GROSSRAY



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Also Cocoanut Fatty Acid Replacements, "Seedine" for rubber formulations, Synthetic Drying Oils for Protective Coatings

FATTY ACIDS	PRINCIPAL USES	CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS			
		Acid No.	Saponification No.	Iodine No.*	Titre °C
Palm Fatty Acids, Single Distilled	Soaps	196-203	198-206	40-55	42-46
Palm Fatty Acids, Double Distilled	Textile finishing compounds, soaps	198-203	200-206	38-55	44-48
Palm Fatty Acids, Split	Soaps	185-195	195-203	48-56	42-46

* Hanus Method used in determining iodine numbers

America's Foremost Producer of Specification Fatty Acids and Synthetic Drying Oils

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1942	Receipts 1941	Shipments 1942	Shipments 1941
This week	2,365,800	1,479,800	153,600	119,000
Since Sept. 1	18,279,980	14,384,000	2,946,700	2,265,000

Buenos Aires, Sept. 4.—Flaxseed, $1.32⅛ per bushel. Exports this week, 8,000 bushels, none to the United States. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels This year.	Bushels Last year.
United States	9,211,000	13,268,000
United Kingdom	1,219,000	1,058,000
Continent	303,000	642,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	79,000	1,218,000
Totals	10,812,000	16,186,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	26,772,000
Previous week	26,772,000
Last year	20,669,000

Hull, Sept. 4.—Flaxseed, Calcutta, £22¼ per ton; Bombay, £25.

Linseed Oil.—A firmer tone developed in the local market during the week. Announcement was made from Washington of the C.C.C.'s program for subsidizing the processing of linseed oil and making loans of up to 40 percent on seed oil from the 1942 flaxseed crop on the basis of 12c. per pound for raw linseed oil stored in Zone 1, at 12.2c., Zone 2, and 12.4c. for Zone 3 provided crushers pay not less than $2.40 per bushel for No. 1 flaxseed, Minneapolis and prices at other points as specified by the C.C.C. This had a strengthening effect on both the seed and oil markets. Prices of oil were maintained at the recent advance to 12.4c. per pound tank cars. Trading during the week was light, while round lot quantities were sold the week previous, before the C.C.C. plan was broadcast at 12c. and 12.2c. per pound, tank cars. Jobbing demand for oil slackened during the week. Linseed meal, 32 percent, was quoted at $37.50 per ton, f.o.b. Edgewater, for September-December shipment.

Minneapolis, Sept. 4.—Toward the close of last week there was a sharp gain in oil demand from linoleum manufacturers and total trade was fairly good. So far for the present week trade has been light to dull. Due to inclement weather conditions over a wide area very little painting has been done.

Shipping instructions are not really good but crushers continue to operate at top speed in order to take care of flaxseed arrivals. There still is plenty of storage space for oil.

Recently there has been some improvement in the inquiry for forward delivery on account of weather and crop reports. While most of the buyers have more or less faith in government estimates, some are a bit doubtful and are trying to base their bids on their in-between notions. Crushers have a well defined idea that the government estimate is too optimistic and are waiting for more favorable bids before selling.

Quotations on tankcar lots, 12.2c. per pound; cooperage, car lots, 13.1c. per pound; warehouse lots, 13.5c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	4,700,000	4,900,000
Since Sept. 1	256,030,000	217,375,000

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—The market is tending towards firmness and in the light of the flax situation, a moderate advance is anticipated shortly. Trading routine at the moment, although some inventories replaced during previous week. Posted:—Tankcars, 12.5c. per pound; drum car lots, ex-mill, 13.4c.; drum lots, ex-warehouse, 13.8c.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Slight betterment is reported in linseed oil. Buying has picked up, with offerings less than recently and the prices steady. Ruling prices are:—Tankcar, 12.4c. per pound; drums, car lots, 13.3c.; drums, less than car lots, 13.7c.

London, Sept. 4.—Linseed oil, 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Linseed Meal.—Trading active and the market strong. Inquiry for nearby deliveries heavy, but sellers reluctant to offer to any extent.

Minneapolis, Sept. 4.—Placing of a floor under the price of linseed meal by the government and lack of soybean meal offers for new crop delivery stirred up high protein feed buyers considerably and the linseed meal market has been active and strong of late. Buyers are taking nearby delivery offerings freely and are offering to buy much more deferred delivery meal than the crushers are willing to sell. Net result is that prices are very strong and trade in deferred delivery is limited.

Shipping instructions are good and currently the daily output of meal is being absorbed promptly. It might be that some of the accumulation has been cared for this past few days. At any rate there is a very strong interest in offerings and tone of the market is strong.

Quotations on carload lots, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis, $33 to $34.50 per ton, depending on period of shipment.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	9,880,000	8,082,000
Since Sept. 1	441,000,000	362,084,000

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Quiet conditions persist in linseed meal. Orders on contract are in substantial volume, while new business is better. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $32 per ton; car lots, $32 to $32; less than car lots. $34 to $35.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in the local refined cottonseed oil futures was light, with tone steady. Southern markets were quiet and unchanged.

Cottonseed Oil.—Although trading in refined cottonseed oil futures was light and spasmodic, price fluctuations were narrow and the tone of the market held steady. Announcement of the contract prices for the purchase of 1942 cottonseed crop by the Commodity Credit Corporation had no appreciable effect on the market.

Sales in refined winter oil were made at 15⅛c. per pound, tanks, New York, an advance of ⅛c. for the week. Bids of 15⅛c. were later refused and 15¼c. was asked.

Interest in crude was light with sales of new-crop oil noted at 12¼c. per pound, tanks, Texas, which is ¼c. below the ceiling price. This business, however, was put through before the contract and prices for seed was announced by C.C.C.

Interest in other vegetable oils was centered in peanut and soybean. Business was moderate at current levels. Offerings continue light. Tallow and greases commanded more interest, the market closing firmer in tone. Sales moderate in all grades.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from August 28 to September 4, inclusive, comprised 37 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks High.	Low.	Close.
September	13.75	13.75	13.50@13.90
October	13.96	13.95	13.70@14.00
December	13.95	13.80	13.77@13.85

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Trade in cottonseed oil holds steady in volume. Tone is healthy. Ruling prices are:—Refined, edible oil, 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 17c. to 17¼c., drums, less than car lots.

Hull, Sept. 4.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 44s. 6d. per cwt.; crude, Egyptian, 31s. 1½d. per cwt.

Cake and Meal.—Demand restricted to immediate needs. Prices at primary centers unchanged and nominal.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—Sept. 2

At a meeting of Southern vegetable oil producers held in Atlanta September 1, a contract was submitted and fully explained by C. C. Smith of the OPA, Washington, fixing minimum or floor prices for 8 percent cottonseed cake at $31.50 per ton, and cottonseed meal, bagged, at $35 per ton, mill points. To these prices 30 cents per ton will be added for each subsequent month through February. The price as of February will then continue throughout the year.

The price of cottonseed has been fixed at $50 per ton. The oil millers asked many questions, and proposed some modifications, but the opinion was that they will sign the contract since a failure to do so would result in disadvantages.

No action was taken on peanut meal. Many of the cottonseed oil millers also produce peanut meal. Another meeting soon to handle peanut meal is expected.

Cottonseed meal quotations are $35 per ton and peanut meal at $36.50, mill points.

Memphis—September 3

No trading in crude cottonseed oil in this section this week. Some Southeastern mills received Government contracts and local mills expect to receive them shortly. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, $35.50 per ton, Memphis basis. Bulk cake, $31 per ton, Valley basis. Soybean oil available at 11½c. per pound, tanks, f.o.b. Decatur. Buyers awaiting govern-

ment contracts before trading. Soybean meal, $38 per ton, sacked Decatur, prompt and September shipment. Peanut oil stocks exhausted. No trading. Peanut meal, 45 percent, $37 per ton, Southeast, with stocks small. Weather continues favorable. Crop progressing fairly well. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on Memphis exchange as follows:—

	Aug. 27	Sept. 3
October	$35.30@35.80	$35.00@35.25
December	35.80@35.60	35.40@35.75

Fatty Acids

Consuming inquiry was quite active during the past week. Sales of moderate quantities were made in most grades at unchanged levels. Interest in red oil and stearic acid was fair, and quotations continued firm, reflecting the strength in pressing stock.

Chicago—Sept. 4

Business has been good in fatty acids, with undertone steady, and orders reaching substantial totals in the aggregate. Ruling prices are:—Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; coconut oil, distilled, 17½c. to 18c. per pound, tankcar; 18c. to 18½c., drums, car lots; 18½c. to 19c., drums, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 13¾c. to 14¼c. per pound, tankcar; 14¼c. to 14¾c., drums, car lots; 14¾c. to 15¼c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Conditions remain unchanged. Demand spotty. Prices were unchanged but steady.

Menhaden.—Demand for spot delivery was slightly better. Prices remain steady and unchanged. Trading in crude oil increased mainly for government account. Fishing in the South was reported poor.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore—Sept. 2

The last week brought out a rush of buying developed in the menhaden oil market on the West Coast and seems to have communicated itself to Baltimore and adjacent areas. All of the sales, those on the West Coast as well as on the East Coast, were negotiated at the ceiling of 8.533 cents per pound. Meanwhile the fishing in Florida is stated to continue poor, and only four companies operating in the Chesapeake Bay, where the fishing is restricted to below the Potomac river.

San Francisco—Sept. 3

Government buying, as reported during the last two weeks, finally amounted to approximately 500 tankcars, with a 64-cents per gallon price involved. Meantime, all activity is suspended marketwise; there is no government buying and private consumers and processors are not looking at the market on its present offering level of 64 cents. In fact, material is available freely at this price, and the market has an easy tone.

Fats and Greases

Greases.—This market turned firmer late in the week following the absorption of some of the lower grades which were pressing on the market.

Tallow.—Sales of good-sized lots of city extra were made at the ceiling, 8⅝c., tanks, loose. Lower grades were slightly easier early in the week. Demand increased, however, resulting in a stronger tone at the close. Offerings continue limited.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Fairly good business is reported in fats and greases, with orders a little more active. Tone is steady in most products. Ruling prices are:—Choice white grease, 8¾c. per pound; prime stearin, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c. per pound. Following is a lard price record, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing Sept. 4	Closing Aug. 28
Cash	$12.90	$12.90	$12.90	$12.90
Oct.	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90
Dec.	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90

Animal Oils

Degras.—Market remains steady. Buying moderate. Deliveries against contracts in better request. Stocks limited.

Lard.—This market was steady and unchanged. Movement against contracts fairly active. New business moderate and for prompt delivery

Neatsfoot.—Stocks are light and closely held. Prices were held.

Tallow.—Demand slow. Quotations unchanged and fairly steady.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Quiet market conditions generally prevail in animal oils. Inquiry has been slightly better here and there. Ruling prices are:—Lard oil, No. 1, 14½c. to 14¾c. per pound; oleo oil, extra, 13c. to 13.04c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13⅝c. to 13¾c. per pound.

Waxes

Waxes continued in generally quiet position. Replenishment of present stocks is virtually impossible if importers be compelled to sell under the limits of GMPR which ceils prices at individual March highs irrespective of the prevailing replacement costs in the several primary markets. Sellers mark time while OPA continues its investigation of the warrantability of raising prices to a basis which would end sales of goods to arrive at prices involving losses to sellers.

AMA Has Regional Offices in Seven Cities

—Continued from page 7

N. J., Pa., Del., Md., W. Va.—headquarters in New York city.

Southern—Col. James H. Palmer—Ky., Tenn., Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss.—headquarters at Atlanta.

Great Lakes—E. O. Pollock—Ill., Ind., Wis., Mich., Ohio—headquarters in Chicago.

Midwest—J. S. Russell—N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Mo., Iowa, Minn.—headquarters in Des Moines.

Rocky Mountain—E. O. Mather—N. M., Utah, Colo., Wyo., Mont., Idaho—headquarters in Denver.

Pacific Coast—Merritt A. Clevenger—Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev., Ariz., Hawaii, Alaska—headquarters in San Francisco.

Southwest—Lester J. Cappleman—Ark., La., Okla., Tex.—headquarters in Dallas.

Cottonseed, Linseed Pricing Plan Issued

—Continued from page 3

flaxseed this year. The per acre yields of these crops—and of cottonseed—will be close to the high records of recent years. The final outturn is expected to be about 4,000,000,000 pounds of vegetable oils as compared with 2,600,000,000 pounds produced in 1941-42, and 6,800,000,000 tons of cake and meal as compared with 4,100,000,000 tons in 1941-42.

Cottonseed

The Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that it is now prepared to offer contracts to cottonseed crushers under the overall program. This contract is designed to support the price of cottonseed to growers and provide for the orderly movement of the crop so as to obtain maximum production of oil and linters needed in the war.

The price supports to cotton growers will be provided through contracts with cottonseed crushers under which the Commodity Credit Corporation will agree to support the prices of cottonseed products and the crushers in turn to purchase cottonseed at not less than specified prices. The minimum price to be paid by processors for cottonseed is $50 per ton for basis grade seed at the gin in all States other than Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, and $49 for basis grade seed in Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. The basis grade is 100.

In the areas where the official grading system is used higher prices will be paid for seed grading above 100, and lower prices for seed grading below 100. In areas to be designated by Commodity Credit Corporation where cottonseed is not graded the price will be 102 percent of the basis grade price, since in these areas no premiums are paid for individual lots of seed.

On the basis of these support prices, taking into consideration average quality premiums and discounts and average ginners' margin of not more than $3 per ton, prices to growers should average approximately $47.50 per ton.

Linters at Ceiling Price

Under the program, cottonseed oil and linters will be supported at the ceiling prices.

Under the terms of the contract being offered to cottonseed crushers, the minimum trade price of bulk cottonseed cake will be $31.50 per ton for cake with a protein content of 41 percent, September delivery, and then rising seasonally up to $33 per ton for February to July delivery. The minimum trade price of bulk slab cake with a protein content of 43 percent is $33 for September delivery, up to $34.50 for February to July delivery.

The seasonal rise in prices of cottonseed cake is to provide for carrying costs. Under this provision for increasing cost as the season progresses, it will be profitable for consumers to move the material promptly to their farms or plants. Minimum prices for bagged meal and cake will average about $3.50 per ton above the price for bulk cake.

The contracts with cottonseed crushers will become effective on September 1, but the Commodity Credit Corporation will protect the prices on 1942 cottonseed purchased prior to September 1 if the processors pay not less than the announced support prices for such seed.

Linseed

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced also that contracts are being made with linseed oil producers, providing for non-recourse loans to such producers on up to 40 percent of their production from the 1942 crop of domestic flaxseed, conditioned on the payment of $2.40 per bushel for No. 1 flaxseed, Minneapolis basis. Loans are being made on the basis of 12 cents per pound of pure raw linseed oil usual good quality stored in Zone 1 (Minneapolis, including Chicago); 12.2 cents in Zone 2 (Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo), and 12.4 cents in Zone 3 (New England, including New York and New Jersey). The contract provides also that linseed oil meal will not be sold at less than $30 bulk, f.o.b. plant basis.

Loans on linseed oil are to terminate in one year are on demand if needed for lend-lease or other war purposes. Storage and insurance on oil while under loan are to be furnished by the linseed oil companies free of cost to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Officials announced that the movement of flaxseed to East Coast mills for crushing will be handled by supplementary agreement.

Details of contracts to be offered peanut and soybean crushers, and to refiners of cottonseed, peanut, and soybean oils will be announced later by Secretary Wickard.

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NO. 70	TITER	57°C
	I. VAL	13
	ACID NO.	192
NO. 75	TITER	58°C
	I. VAL	8
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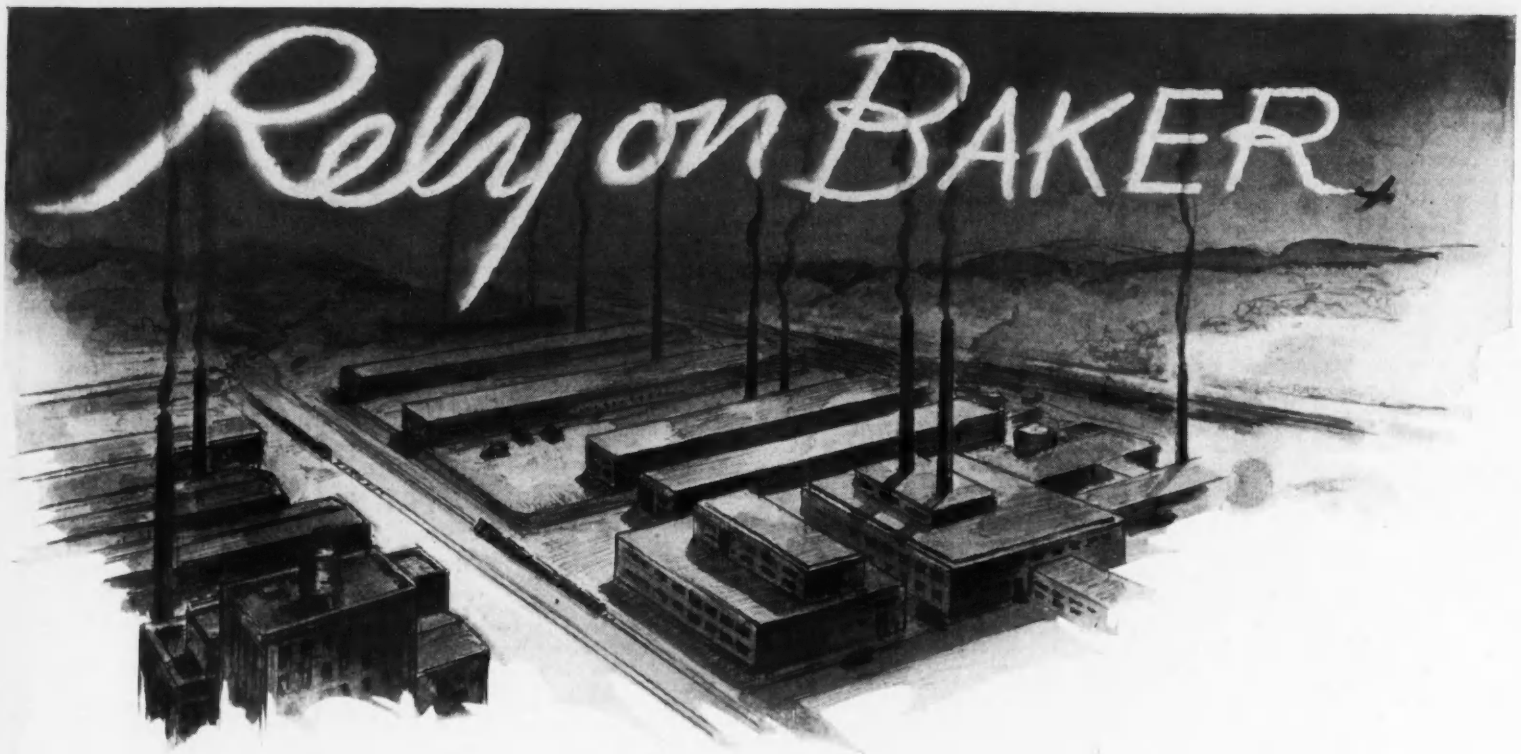

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As war's demands create new manufacturing problems involving the use of chemicals for your company, look to Baker.

When it is necessary to have tonnage chemicals to high purity standards or exacting custom-built specifications, look to Baker.

For years, "Baker service" has meant *purity by the ton.* We used that standard as a motto in peaceful days. We feel it is a victory weapon now.

Now, with emergency work and the need for tonnage chemicals of exacting specifications, we invite you to call upon Baker and rely upon Baker as a reliable source of supply—for Baker Chemicals have laboratory exactness.

Should you have a war-time problem Baker will gladly contribute the combined knowledge of its Technical, Executive and Manufacturing staffs. Your inquiries are invited.

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Baker's
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Treasury Department Lifts Foreign Silver Buying Price—Codliver Exempt From Fishliver Oil Ceiling—No Glycerin Roll-back for Several Weeks

Although the market in drugs and fine chemicals lacked much in the way of price activity last week, it continued to be a market of substantial activity, firm prices, and moderate stocks.

A feature of the market was the Treasury Department action on maximum prices to be paid for foreign silver. Effcetive August 31, T. D. says buyers may pay up to 45c. per ounce, compared with the previous price of 35⅜c. per ounce. Makers of nitrate of silver withdrew quotations and failed to reinstate them when trading in foreign silver was resumed at 44¾c. per ounce; they have to get OPA permission to raise nitrate prices to cover the higher cost of silver.

Another interesting fact was that although definite price ceilings were recently established by OPA on fishliver oils, codliver oil is expressly exempt from the restrictions of the OPA order on the high vitamin content oils. Codliver oil was higher on the week.

Though originally set for July 30, the expected roll-back of glycerin prices won't be made for "several weeks," says OPA. OPA still dickers with the question of an official price ceiling on caffeine. Maximum chargeable under GMPR is $2.60 per pound. Meanwhile, a problem in arithmetic and economics presents in the form of making caffeine from 1 percent yerba mate to sell profitably at the GMPR ceiling.

Price Changes

Advanced

Codliver oil, $2.50 per bbl.
Silver bullion, foreign, 9⅝c. per oz.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
237.1	236.6	236.6	222.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acid, Boric. — Steady. Movement moderate. Some accumulation of stocks. Prices apparently well maintained. No sign now of price change next quarter.

Acid, Citric.—Steady. No surplus. Much export interest. Substitutes attract attention of foreign buyers. Some combinations of mineral and vegetable acids developed and rouse interest.

Acid, Tartaric. — Strong position maintained. Little new in the way of increase in raw material supplies. Consumption presses production steadily.

Acetone.—October 3 now effective date, price drop in fermentation item.

Aconitine.—Very firm. Moderate to fair stocks. Prices stable.

Agar.—Under complete price stabilization at moment. Stocks definitely conservative. Almost total dependence on domestic output.

Alcohol. — Robust consumption in evidence. Future needs likely to increase. Especially if the major rubber plan should center on the alcohol processes. But whatever comes, production of alcohol at high levels is certain and availability of alcohol except in furtherance of the war program, direct and indirectly, will remain negligible.

Amyl Acetate.—Consumption maintained at substantial levels. Firm market. Little surplus material.

Amyl Ether.—Very steady and selling at full prices.

Amyl Mercaptan.—Firm undertones. Steady demand. Stabilized prices.

Apomorphine.—Stable market. No surplus supply. Raw material position improved by recent arrival of opium.

Arecoline Hydrobromide. — Very firm but apparently well stabilized and in fair supply.

Barium Sulphate.—The X-ray variety moves well. Deliveries on reasonable basis. Prices very steady.

Bay Rum.—In low supply. Barber supply house prices very high. Many tonsorial parlors retired item for duration.

Bismuth Metal and Salts. — Consumption fair but could be considerably larger without pressing producers hard. Steady prices.

Borax.—Deliveries very good. Steady market. Stocks in fair shape. Expansion in consumption not unlikely.

Bromine and Bromides.—Fully firm and stable in price. Demand excellent. No surplus of spot stocks.

Brucine. — Stable prices prevail. Limited stocks in hand for prompt delivery business. Increase in supply doubtful.

Butyl Alcohol.—OPA changes effective date, reduction in price on fermentation material. Reduction to 12½c. per pound on normal item now effective October 3.

Caffeine.—Basic position unaltered. No OPA action on long, long expected ceiling. Production ex yerba mate talked about.

Calcium Gluconate.—Steady market and consumption. Undertones firm. Deliveries reasonably prompt.

Camphor.—Prices on domestic synthetic item lack further change. Production pressed actively. Consumption high in connection with war program.

Pil Perpetuae

In these days when the war is forcing John Citizen to make scarce things last a long time, he might recall the example of economy, fortitude, and determination set by 17th century citizens by their use of the *Pil Perpetuae*.

The 17th was a century of many "famous firsts". Among other chemicals, it dates the discovery of Rochelle salt, Seidlitz mixture, Epsom salt, milk sugar, boric acid, and borax. And in the *Pil Perpetuae* the century gave real meaning to the word "economy".

The first man, Adam, probably used vegetable cathartics but by the 17th century man was getting cathartic action from metallic substances. And thus, as well as then, was born the *Pil Perpetuae*—the everlasting pill.

It was precisely that—a pill made of antimony metal that would last forever if cared for with fortitude and without squemishness as to recovery methods.

Economical folk in the 17th century used their antimony pill over and over again as a cathartic. One did for the whole family throughout life and it was handed down as an heirloom to posterity in perpetuity.

Antimony was the discovery of the Benedictine monk Valentine, Prior of St. Peter's Church in Erfut, Germany, in 1414. Discovering antimony, he fed it to pigs without ill effect and then gave his antimonial medicines to the lay and secular brothers with such violent reactions that he named his discovery *Antimoine* — meaning hostile to monks.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Arlex, a polyhydroxylic material, possesses special properties entitling it to consideration in the development of formulas to meet Government specifications.
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Industrial Chemicals Dept. Wilmington, Delaware

Save Metal Help Delivery
Return Drums to Atlas

Castor Oil.—Bean prices hold at $75 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports. Limited quantities offered. Shipping space at minimum. Oil very firm. Selling well.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Business better in castor oil. Orders picking up in number and volume. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15½c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Codeine.—Substantial arrivals of raw material boost strategic stockpile of government. Future requirements believed well covered.

Codliver Oil.—Tending toward more active position with prices showing strength. Not much local competition. Price, $82.50 to $105 per barrel. Exempt from fishliver oil price ceiling.

Creosote.—Indications of broader demand increase. Not much available. Strong undertones.

Emetine.—Stocks light in most distribution quarters. Producers maintain stable market. Raw material shows strength.

Fishliver Oils.—Market rather quiet. Prices, ceiling basis; 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram, 14c. per million units; 60,000 to under 200,000 units per gram, 20c.; 200,000 units and up per gram, 30c.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—Fish oils in vitamin class still lack interest expected to come with the advent of ceiling prices. Processors report slow market. Liberalization of restrictions on use of A oil in poultry feeding likely to increase demand.

Glycerin.—Stocks of glycerin were reported as "comfortable." Neither excessive nor plentiful. Price rollback previously set for July 30 postponed for "several weeks" by OPA.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Orders for glycerin show minor improvement. Government regulation situation studied closely. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18½c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide.—Steady to firm. Domestic production caring for needs increasingly well. Prices fully stable.

Lecithin.—Movement very good. Deliveries substantial. Prices steady to firm. Supplies fair.

Menthol.—Quiet but very steady. Stocks, natural item, not overly plentiful. Fair distribution noted. Domestic output, synthetic material, well engaged.

Mercurials.—All moving in good volume. Production schedule well met. Undertones show substantial strength. Likely to continue.

Morphine.—Raw material stocks increased by recent arrivals. Strategic stock-pile covers probable needs well ahead. Sale under close control as regards needs of consumers.

Opium.—Government stock-pile increased by recent substantial arrivals. Clear evidence of government being forehanded in raising stock as much as possible while sea routes are open.

Potash Carbonate.—U.S.P. firm but selling well, with deliveries fairly prompt. Undertones show strength.

Potash Citrate.—Firm. Stable. Demand good. Stocks not excessive. Undertones indicate market strength.

Quicksilver.—Consumption good. Not much excess supply on any market. Price stabilization fully effective.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—Market steady. Moderate movement of quicksilver. Buying somewhat spasmodic. Very substantial trading in August. Some large lots for future delivery sold around $188. Coast. The more routine type of spot and nearby positions trading involves from $190 to $191. New buying program of government set up on the Coast. Is purchasing at $188 per flask, delivered at Tracey, Calif.

Quinine.—No new developments late last week. Resolution seeking investigation of whole quinine situation yet to be introduced in Congress. Meanwhile, regular quinine producers and firsthands travel quiet course backed by reserve considered fair at this time.

Resorcinol.—Local sellers report moderate supply and steady, not expansive, demand.

Rochelle Salt.—Very steady. Demand normally active. No important stock surplus.

Saccharin.—Steady to firm and selling promptly and in good volume.

Santonin.—Firm to strong undertones. Current call not very active. Prices notable for strength.

Seidlitz Mixture.—Demand good and very steady. Prices stabilized. Stocks on conservative side.

Silver Nitrate.—August 31 the Treasury Department advanced its purchase price of foreign silver to 45c. per ounce. Leading refiners withdrew prices on Tuesday and Wednesday.

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Standardized Liquid Pharmaceuticals and Specialties
We offer a complete line of Elixirs, Fluidextracts, Liniments, Mixtures, Solutions, Spirits, Tinctures, and Ointments.
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High Vitamin Potency
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Pioneers in the Vitamin Field Since 1922

Reinstated prices Thursday at 44¾c. per ounce. Makers of silver nitrate kept prices withdrawn throughout period. Seek permission of OPA to raise silver nitrate prices to parity with higher cost of silver.

The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 250 ounces; quantities of 500 ounces at ¼c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York also provided:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Monday	*..	45	23½
Tuesday	*..	*..	23½
Wednesday	*..	*..	23½
Thursday	*..	44¾	23½
Friday	*..	44¾	23½

* Prices withdrawn.

—V—

Obituaries

Dr. William E. Weiss

—Continued from page 4

lege of Pharmacy in 1896 and started work as a drug clerk in Sistersville, W. Va., remaining until 1900, when he moved to Wheeling, W. Va., where he met Mr. Diebold, with whom he founded The Neuralgyline Company. Beginning with 'Danderine,' 'California' fig syrup and 'Cascarets,' they gradually acquired the most popular patent medicines of the day. The name of The Neuralgyline Company was changed to Sterling Products (Incorporated), December 3, 1917.

In 1928 Dr. Weiss received his Ph. D. from the University of Cologne, being the first American citizen to receive an honorary doctorate in philosphy from that university. This honor was given him because of his activity in the armistice years in promoting closer relations between the German and American drug industries.

Dr. Weiss severed his connections with Sterling Products, Inc., and associated companies, in 1941, while the antitrust division of the Justice Department was investigating the companies' involved connections with I. G. Farbenindustrie. He resigned as chairman of the board of Sterling Products, Inc.; as vice-president, general manager and director of Bayer; as president, general manager and director of the Centaur Company, a subsidiary; as director of General Drug Company, a subsidiary; as president and director of the Sterling Remedy Company, a subsidiary, and as director of the Winthrop Chemical Company. He also resigned as director of General Aniline & Film Corporation, his only other business connection.

Surviving are his wife and a son, William E. Weiss, jr. Funeral services were held at his home in Wheeling September 5.

Dr. Henry Corbin Fuller

Dr. Henry Corbin Fuller, well-known chemist and Washington representative for trade associations in the drug and kindred fields, died unexpectedly at New Haven, Conn., August 26, while en route to Washington. He was sixty-three years of age.

Born in Worcester, Mass., Dr. Fuller was educated at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, served as a chemist in the Department of Agriculture and collaborated with Dr. Harvey W. Wiley on problems arising out of the food and drug act of 1906.

Dr. Fuller later served in the Institute of Industrial Research in the District of Columbia, published two books and several papers and supervised drug propagation on a commercial scale during World War I. From 1917-18 Mr. Fuller was secretary of the scientific section of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Ornithology was one of Mr. Fuller's avocations. He once studied bird life on an extensive trip which carried him as far as British Columbia on the West coast.

Mr. Fuller was a member of the American Ornithologists Union, the Washington Biologists Field Club, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Biological Society of Washington, the Cosmos Club, the American Chemical Society, a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists and a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association and Society of Chemical Industry, London. Among the associations that Dr. Fuller acted as Washington representative was the National Association of Manufacturers of Insecticides and Disinfectants.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Josepha Fuller; a son, Dr. H. Shepard Fuller of Boston, and two daughters.

Mrs. Frances Good, widow of Brent Good, founder of the Carter Medicine Company, this city, died August 30 in her home in Long Branch, N. J. She was eighty-seven years old.

Mark D. Rowe, sales executive for the Permutit Company, this city, died in Paterson, N. J., August 31. He was fifty-two years of age.

—V—

Wellcome Fund Allotted For Blood Plasma Research

The trustees of the late Sir Henry Wellcome, British prahmaceutical manufacturer, have placed the sum of £20,000 at the disposal of the Medical Research Council (British) for study of methods of drying blood plasma and serum for use in blood transfusion. Provision and operation of a suitable laboratory is purposed for the development of large-scale methods.

It is the aim of the funding to make dried blood for infusion freely available for the treatment of sick and wounded "at home, at sea, and abroad."

—V—

Gramm and Baker Join Merck Twenty-five-Year Club

Harry Gramm, packaging and shipping department, Rahway, N. J., and Guy A. Baker, Falls plant engineer, Philadelphia, were welcomed into the Quarter Century Club recently by President George W. Merck. Mr. Gramm, a bulk-weigher in the subdividing department, was first employed on July 17, 1917, and has spent all of his time with the company in that department. Mr. Baker completed his twenty-fifth anniversary July 15, 1942. Originally employed at the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, Mr. Baker worked at the Ninth street and Thirty-fifth street plants before taking up his duties at the Falls plant in 1936.

Mo. Drug Industries Ass'n Holds Fifth Golf Outing

The fifth meeting of the Associated Drug & Chemical Industries of Missouri, Inc., was held at Normandy Golf Club, St. Louis, September 1. Prizes were won by the following members:—

Ray Caulk, Monsanto Chemical Company; Eugene Meyer, United Drug Company; Franc A. Barada, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; Ernest Stehlby, Monsanto Chemical Company; Louis J. Farley, American Can Company, and H. D. McGowan, General Chemical Company.

The final golf outing of the year will be held at Bellerive Country Club October 13.

—V—

Western Reserve University, Cleveland, announces a new organization of the department of chemistry. The new plan is intended to distribute the duties of administration so as to interfere as little as possible with the researches of the men in charge of the department. Dr. Harold Simmons Booth, professor of chemistry, has been appointed as chairman of the department.

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A PRODUCT OF EXCEPTIONAL PURITY

as indicated by its high and narrow range melting point (176-177° C.) and the absence of even traces of the impurity, phenylbarbituric acid. Mallinckrodt Phenobarbital is a snow-white, odorless compound of high stability. Strictly U.S.P.—Physically perfected for simplifying production of tablets, capsules, elixirs and other pharmaceutical products. Mallinckrodt Phenobarbital is available in two forms, granular or powdered.

PHENOBARBITAL SODIUM U.S.P. XI
(Soluble Phenobarbital)

TO INSURE MAXIMUM STABILITY

the alkalinity of this product is accurately controlled between very narrow limits during the manufacturing process. Mallinckrodt Phenobarbital Sodium is available in the form of fine white granules. Odorless, taste bitter, highly soluble in water with clear, clean solutions. Adaptable to the same pharmaceutical compounding operations as Phenobarbital, but especially suitable for injection purposes because of its excellent solubility in water.

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Mallinckrodt will be pleased to send samples and quotations on request.

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ALL GRADES OF **REFINED GLYCERINE**

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Philadelphia, Pa.

Drug Possibilities Of the Americas

—Continued from page 7

that the several species of cinchona are native there is not the only point to consider in establishing a productive cinchona industry in that area. This is well demonstrated by the fact that such an industry was more or less established in that area with low-grade stock and hence failed to meet the competition of plantations established in the Far East where selected stock was used and the knowledge of horticulture carefully applied to plantation practice. Steps have been definitely taken in the right direction to develop information and render assistance necessary for a sound Western Hemisphere quinine industry through the agricultural experiment station which was recently established on the eastern slopes of the Andes at Tingo Maria, Peru.

Gum and Resin Plants

The many gums and resins of commerce come from plants from many parts of the world. A number of the more important ones are obtained from arid and semiarid regions. Their industrial uses are many and the world trade in these products is very considerable. The introduction of species already of commercial importance in the Old World might be considered for the Americas, but considerable difficulty would be encountered in attempting to transplant such species from dry regions to similar regions in our hemisphere. Many of the products have become more or less specific as being identified with a particular region in which they are produced.

A great opportunity lies in the development of new uses for similar plants that are now growing in arid regions in our own Western Hemisphere. The development of new uses for these plants certainly will bring quicker returns. Such regions could be made an important source of gums for printing cloth and sizing paper, as well as raw products in the facture of paint, varnish, and plastics. The real challenge is in exploring the possibilities of utilizing our native plants as sources of such materials and directing them to the proper channel of use where they are needed in our industries.

Fatty Oils and Waxes

The volume of fatty oils and waxes obtained from fruits, seeds, tubers, and other parts of plants is one of the major items of commerce of the world. In addition to this highly specialized agricultural production of oils, a large amount of vegetable fat comes from plants growing wild, such as seeds and fruits of the many varieties of palms including the babassu nut, and seeds of the oiticica (*Licania rigida*). The big opportunity in this fiield lies chiefly in the tropical Americas in the utilization of many of the native plants yielding a variety of fatty oils and waxes.

Essential Oil Plants

Certain essential oils of commerce are well established in the trade; however, the fact that such oils are usually fractionated or chemically modified for specific uses offers new possibilities for the many plants of the Americas that have not yet been utilized for such purposes. Most of the attempts to date have been to utilize only plants the products of which are already established in the trade, and in some cases their introduction into our hemisphere seems to have real possibilities.

With the wide range of climatic and soil conditions we have almost unlimited possibilities in this field. The growing of citronella grass in tropical America, which is already well established, is an example of such introductions. The production of lemongrass (*Andropogon* spices), vetiver (*Vetiveria zizonoides*), geranium (*Pelargonium odoratissimum*), and lavender (*Lavendula spica*) oils provide similar opportunities.

Plants Yielding Insecticides

Some of the plants used for their insecticidal properties are native in the tropical and subtropical regions of the Americas, and all of the world supply of such products now comes from the several countries where these plants either are growing wild or are under cultivation.

Considerable work has been done in testing the various plants used as

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fish poisons in the tropics in a search for species that have possibilities as insecticides, but on the whole this search has been fruitless except in the case of those plants containing rotenone. It now appears that the greatest opportunity lies in the improvement of the insecticidal qualities of *Derris* species and *Lonchocarpus* species and in increasing the yield of such crops through improved cultural methods.

Pyrethrum (*Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium*) should be given further consideration in some of the higher plateau regions to which it seems to be adapted. In the Americas the commercial development of pyrethrum growing has not been very successful, chiefly because of competition with a cheaper product from the Eastern Hemisphere. Also the flowers produced in South America have been inferior in quality to those obtained from East Africa. However, this condition is likely due to causes which can be remedied through improvement of varieties, better handling, or by growing the crop in more favorable regions.

Plants Yielding Tannin

Although nearly all plants contain some tannin, only a few species contain a sufficient amount to be of commercial importance. The tanning industry is very old and for the most part has always utilized native plants more or less on an exploitation basis. As the plant materials became exhausted in one part of the world, new sources have been located and utilized in other areas. This has been particularly true with the oak (*Quercus* species), mangrove (*Rhizophora* species), wattle (*Acacia* species), chestnut (*Castanea* species) and quebracho (*Schinopsis* species). Without doubt there are many native sources of tannin that have not yet been utilized, and the time is at hand when this hemisphere should look forward to the continued production of tannin-yielding plants on a crop basis.

Plants worthy of consideration are canaigre (*Rumex* species), sumac (*Rhus* species), and tara (*Caesalpinia spinosa*). Without doubt there are other plants scattered throughout this hemisphere which yield tannin products and could be produced on a relatively short-time crop basis which would have many advantages over the practice of exploitation of native trees or cultivation of trees which of necessity would be a long-time endeavor.

Spices and Condiments

The demand for spices and the efforts to secure them have had a profound effect on the history of the world. The American market for spices and condiments is very large, yet very few of them are produced in the Western Hemisphere. They may be roughly considered in two groups. The first includes the savory herbs, such as sage (*Salvia officinalis*), thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*), marjoram (*Origanum marjorana*), and the aromatic seeds, like coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*), caraway (*Carum carvi*), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*), and anise (*Pimpinella anisum*), while the second groups consists of the tropical spices including black pepper (*Piper nigrum*), cloves (*Eugenia caryophyllata*), cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*), allspice (*Pimento officinalis*), nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*), and others.

Those of the former group are produced in temperate regions from herbaceous annual and perennial plants easily brought into cultivation and requiring only a moderate amount of labor. They are crops suitable for introduction for limited periods to meet special market situations, as well as for a permanent agricultural program. The tropical spices, on the other hand, come mainly from large shrubs, vines, and trees; therefore, their production can be considered only in a long-range program. Moreover, their harvesting requires a great deal of very cheap labor. Nevertheless, they undoubtedly afford a real opportunity for a permanent agricultural enterprise in Latin America to supply the extensive markets for these products in the Western world.

New flavoring materials can perhaps be found, but to replace or even to supplement those now in use would be no easy matter. The consuming public is familiar with certain flowers by long usage and consumer fancy and preference is usually difficult to change or overcome. Hence, the opportunity to introduce new spices and condiments probably offers less promise than in the case of products which are used largely by processors to achieve a certain purpose or to produce a definite result and in the selection of which the ultimate consumer has little interest or concern.

The demand for plants used in flavoring beverages is determined largely by the consuming public much in the same manner as other flavoring or spice products, even though the stimulating effect of a beverage made from the plant is due to some drug, such as caffeine, which is found in other plants. As stocks of tea (*Camellia sinensis*) become more difficult to obtain, mate (*Ilex* species) may become a more widely used substitute; however, the cultivation of tea should be considered as a new possible crop in the tropical and hot temperate regions of this hemisphere.

---V---

Cinchona Contract Aids Private Projects

—Continued from page 7

may be found and to open up plantation projects for improving the quality of the bark.

All Prices Fixed

The price which the Defense Supplies Corporation will pay for cinchona bark is fixed at the levels carried in *OPD* August 31, page 60. These also are the prices paid by the corporation for cinchona purchased from other areas of Latin America, for example, Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia. No contracts have been entered into by the corporation, however, to establish agents in countries other than Guatemala and Ecuador.

Cinchona is being purchased from these other areas through the ordinary channels of trade, but it is thought that contracts may be entered into later in the event of successful conclusion of present negotiations between the Department of State and the Latin American governments to assure that cinchona resources of those countries are made available to the United States.

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Brown Company—*Chloroform*
Hawaiian Pineapple Co.—*Citric Acid*
Zinsser & Co.—*Gallic Acid, Tannic Acid*
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Industrial Alcohol Advisory Group Formed

OPD Washington Bureau

The Division of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board has announced the formation of the Industrial Alcohol Producers Advisory Committee. Dr. Walter G. Whitman, assistant chief of the Chemicals Branch, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

James McLaughlin, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York; Dr. Lewis H. Marks, Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company, Philadelphia; Glen Haskell, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York; Owsley Brown, Brown-Forman Distilling Company, Louisville, Ky.; Julian P. Van Winkle, Stitzel Weller Distillery, Louisville, and I. Strouse, Baltimore Pure Dye Distilling Company, Baltimore, Md.

—V—

Boyer Executive Officer Of Smith, Kline & French

Frances Boyer, who was recently elected to the directorate of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, is executive vice-president of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia. Mr. Boyer was erroneously reported in the August 24 issue of the REPORTER as a former executive officer of Smith, Kline & French.

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PENNSYLVANIA COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
PETROLIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Synthetic Medicinals Production: 1941

Production and sales of synthetic medicinals in 1941, compared with 1940, as compiled by the Tariff Commission, follow:—

Coaltar

	Pounds — Production		Pounds — Sales		Value
	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Coaltar, total	29,774,344	18,208,123	24,855,597	15,004,062	37,044,179
Acetanilide	561,025	735,568	722,074	483,449	188,310
Acetophenetidin (phenacetin)	1,490,602	.....	1,435,471	.....	1,176,084
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)	8,084,003	6,409,824	7,963,233	6,245,053	3,539,990
Arsphenamine	.....	.....	454	264	32,162
Barbituric acid derivatives, total	292,476	.....	274,296	.....	1,153,155
Phenobarbital (luminal)	247,014	161,773	231,737	159,189	868,481
Phenobarbital sodium	34,094	24,896	33,581	23,523	159,335
All other	11,368	.....	8,978	.....	125,339
Benzaldehyde	.....	.....	112,865	.....	84,206
Caffeine sodium benzoate	.....	.....	.....	1,802	.....
Caffeine sodium salicylate	.....	.....	130	.....	339
Dyes, medicinal, total	54,989	45,648	62,547	43,587	1,286,940
Ethocaine borate (borocaine)	42	.....	68	39	1,154
Ethyl p-amino benzoate (benzocaine) (anaesthesine)	33,896	20,185	35,651	16,795	115,943
7-Iodo-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulphonic acid (yatren acid) and salt	9,336	1,804	7,247	.....	68,136
Mandelic salts	27,446	60,044	26,869	62,299	109,406
p-Methylphenyl cinchoninic ethyl ester (neocinchophen)	.....	6,946	5,998	5,485	37,290
Neoarsphenamine	16,377	10,585	12,715	9,298	946,134
Phenolsulphonates (calcium, sodium, zinc, etc.)	565,938	.....	565,642	.....	145,069
Salicylic acid	5,326,080	5,068,010	3,735,227	3,075,135	962,641
Sodium salicylate	964,429	734,123	1,013,934	684,702	465,253
Sulphoarsphenamine	629	351	185	232	28,018
Tetraiodophenolphthalein and sodium salt	9,109	4,856	8,221	5,494	106,572
Vitamins—					
Nicotinic acid	122,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicotinic acid amide (nicotinamide)	21,111	3,791	20,928	2,931	405,060
Riboflavin, for human consumption (100%)	2,777	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	12,192,113	.....	8,851,842	.....	26,192,317

Non-Coaltar

Non-coaltar, total	3,435,398	2,248,355	2,929,501	1,729,560	20,708,169
Amyl nitrite	649	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbituric acid and derivatives, total	297,510	355,509	240,219	143,474	1,114,700
Ethyl malonate (malonic ester)	249,725	234,115	.....	.....	.....
Ethyl nitrite	34,419	16,931	29,433	.....	21,404
Iodoform	38,693	22,030	38,260	14,350	140,514
Methyl iodide	2,443	3,381	2,008	22,304	7,601
Terpin hydrate	135,124	.....	129,356	67,354	53,106
Theophylline (1,3-Dimethylxanthine) and derivatives, total	97,939	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ethylenediamine (aminophylline)	38,848	21,602	22,612	10,227	211,793
All other	59,091	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thymol iodide	11,224	4,910	9,015	6,117	35,201
Trichlorotertiarybutyl alcohol (chloretone) (chlorobutanol)	23,737	21,504	16,642	7,590	48,735
Vitamins—					
Ascorbic acid	.....	33,373	86,708	26,714	2,513,254
All other	2,544,115	.....	2,355,248	.....	16,561,799

Edward H. DeMoss, jr., son of E. H. DeMoss, vice-president and Louisville manager for McKesson & Robbins, Inc., has been graduated from the Naval Reserve School for Midshipment at Abbott Hall, Northwestern University, and has been commissioned an ensign.

ALKALOIDS

HOW HAS "INLAND" BEEN ABLE TO PRODUCE SUCH VASTLY INCREASED QUANTITIES OF ALKALOIDS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR?

This question is being asked us repeatedly by the discriminating pharmaceutical manufacturers and export houses, our customers.

ANSWERS:

1. Our manufacturing departments were geared in peace times to supply this country with the alkaloids, glucosides, and allied drug extractives imported from Europe prior to World War I. The pharmaceutical manufacturers of the U. S. A. have adopted and accepted "INLAND" as the dependable domestic source.
2. Our experience of over a quarter century in manufacturing these vital products has removed the so-called "BOTTLENECKS" of production so costly to the War effort.
3. Our botanical drug agents are distributed throughout the world. They are working long hours at the arduous task of supplying the huge quantities of botanical drugs required for our greatly expanded production program. They have accepted the challenge and are shipping regularly.

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Information on the Replacement of Scarce Materials and the Eking Out of Short Supplies

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Beeswax
In varnish removers—Glaurin.

Benzol
In paint and varnish removers—Mixed chlorides of methane, propane, and ethane, with acetone and denatured alcohol.

Camphor
As a plasticizer—Dehydranone (dehydracetic acid).

Castor Oil
In hair dressings—Diethyleneglycol monolaurate.

Citric Acid
In beverages—Tartex.

Citronella Oil
As an insect repellant—Diethyl adipate (United States patent No. 2,273,860); oil of American pennyroyal; oil of eucalyptus.

Cork
For buoyancy and insulation—Foamglas; milkweed floss.

Diamond
In cutting, grinding, and wire-drawing apparatus—Synthetic sapphire.

Egg Albumen
In confectionery—Soybean protein derivative.

Formaldehyde
As an embalming agent—Glycol diformate.

Hemp
In cordage—Milkweed stem fiber; yucca fiber.

Lead Arsenate
For control of codling moth—Fixed nicotines, such as nicotine-bentonite.

Mercury Fulminate
As a detonator for explosives—Lead styphnate-hypophosphite (United States patent No. 2,292,956).

Mercury Salts
In carroting fur to make felt—Mixtures of oxidizing agents, such as chloric acid or hydrogen peroxide, and hydrolyzing acids, such as sulphuric or phosphoric.

Mica
In mechanical and radio applications—Synthetic magnesium silicate.

Molasses
In cattle feedstuffs—Whey.

Nitrocellulose Plastics
In coatings, cements, and insulations—Hydrolyzed methylsilicon halides.

Olive Oil
As a fiber luricant in wood spinning—Amyl-phosphoric acid; butyl-phosphoric acid; ethyl-phosphoric acid; methyl-phosphoric acid; propyl-phosphoric acid.

Ozokerite
In various applications—Ozowax.

Pyrethrum
In flysprays and the like—IN-930 (isobutyl undecyleneamide); sesamin; asarinin.
As a household insecticide—Cucaracha plant *(Haplophyton cimicidum)*.

Rotenone
As a mosquito larvae insecticide—Phenothiazin; xanthone.
As a contact insecticide—Anabasine.

Rubber
In cements, gaskets, and coatings—Polymerized vinyl acetate.
As a material for making hose and impregnating fabrics—Saflex (polyvinylbutyral).
In various applications—Plasticized ethylcellulose.

Shellac
As an enteric coating for pills—Water-insoluble glyceryl monostearate S.
As a protective or finishing coating for wood and other surfaces—Boblac: zinlac.
In thermosetting cements—Glyceryl phthalate S.

Sperm Oil
In the treatment of leather—Tanoyl 1269.

Tapioca Starch
In various applications—Casein; soybean protein.

Woodflour
As a filler in plastic compositions, linoleum, and other manufactures—Ground refuse from the treatment of flax shives.

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Palatability, mildness of odor and taste, together with guaranteed and tested minimum potencies have made PEDER DEVOLD COD LIVER OIL practically the standard in the Trade. In spite of the present difficulties, we continue to supply quantity and quality.
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As is the case with other standard products used for comparative purposes, OUABAIN was and is still supplied by the U.S.P. Board of Trustees *only,* when reference material is needed.

Hitherto, it has been commercially unimportant but now also has the standing of a monograph in the forthcoming U.S.P. XII as an official heart drug.

For therapeutic purposes, OUABAIN is required to contain 18-22% moisture, while the reference standard contains 12½% moisture.

To provide OUABAIN of American manufacture, it required persistence to locate the proper botanical source. It took energy and resourcefulness to get raw material safely to the United States; and most of all, the manufacture of OUABAIN demanded the chemical skill that comes only from long experience in the manufacture of similar preparations.

OUABAIN, conforming strictly to official monograph standards and of the highest purity, is amply available from the stocks of S. B. Penick & Company. Here again there is no prospect of disappointment in supplies even though two years ago OUABAIN was imported.

Number 3 of a series of advertisements on how S. B. PENICK & COMPANY is helping to avert shortages in important plant alkaloids which hitherto were imported from Europe.

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

ALKALOID EXTRACTING MANUFACTURERS

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New York, N.Y.

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Chicago, Illinois

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Botanical Demand Typical of Pre-Labor Day Business—Ups and Downs of Prices About Even—Valerian Reduced—Also Mexican Saffron — Condimentals Irregular

Orders for botanical drugs were definitely sluggish throughout the past week. Trade flowed irregularly and erratically in a slow moving stream throughout the period and it was clear that the period preceding Labor Day this year was to be quite typical of the market.

Price activity was fairly evenly divided between advances and declines but the movements came mainly in condimental articles; but two changes were reported in materials distinctly drug in character and it was significant that both were declines.

There seemed to be a very honest desire to move prices in buyers' favor whenever conditions permitted. With the Office of Price Administration closely watching price developments in drugs, and with definite ceilings under the General Maximum Price Regulation being rarely protested even where a request for relief from inordinately low ceilings might be justified, sellers have developed a psychology that takes a favorable view to price declines. More than that, sellers show substantial keenness in their search for sound reasons that permit a lowering of values. The situation in that respect contrasts vividly with that in World War No. 1 when the whole psychology of business seemed based on getting the highest price for as long a period as possible.

Balsams

Peru.—Fair activity. Very steady prices. Moderate competition. Conservative supplies.

Tolu. — Inquiry improves considerably. Business gains moderately. Very steady undertones and quotations.

Blackmarket In Poppyseed

When government officers deliver withering blasts against the British "blackmarket" in foods and the American "blackmarket" in steel and gasoline ration coupons, John Citizen thinks that a blackmarket is a totally new form of man's selfishness and cupidity. Well, as Elbert Hubbard would have put it, the blackmarket idea is at least 214 years young.

Frenchmen in the 17th century thought well of poppyseed as a food, and equally well of poppyseed oil as an illuminant as well as a foodstuff. Addiction to both was widespread when Madame Rumeur—Dame Rumor to you— whispered that poppyseed users were, in fact, narcotic addicts and not connaiseurs of good food. The seed and oil, quoth Dame Rumor, contained the narcotic principle of opium obtained from the poppy.

In 1718, French authorities forbade all sales to quell the seething fanaticism of the "bluenoses" of that day, disregarding the fact that the Medical Faculty at government instigation investigated and declared that poppyseed contained no narcotic.

Then came the blackmarket in poppyseed and oil. For fifty-five years both were bootlegged in spite of increasingly severe penalties. The American bootlegger who "washed" denatured "alky" in the prohibition era had his prototype in Frenchmen who washed out the turpentine with which poppyseed oil was denatured from 1735 forward.

Blackmarket sales of poppyseed and oil continued until 1773 when the French government, sick of the whole mess, got from its scientists the assurance that neither contained a narcotic. All restrictions on sales were repealed and a free and open market was re-established.

Price Changes

Advanced

Allspice, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Canary seed, Argentina, ¼c. per lb.
Cardamom, green, Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Ginger, Calicut, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, 10c. per lb.
Pimento, ¾c. per lb.
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, ¾c. per lb.
medium, 1¼c. per lb.
poultry, 1 9/10c. per lb.

Reduced

Caraway seed, Dutch, 10c. per lb.
Syrian, 25c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 2c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, good, ½c. per lb.
fair, ½c. per lb.
Montana, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Poppyseed, Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Saffron, Mexican, 5c. per lb.
Valerian root, Eastern, 13c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
275.2	276.2	286.9	277.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Barks

Cinchona.—Defense Supply Corporation only agency now permitted to import this bark. Will buy in primary markets on basis of quinine content calculated as sulphate under U.S.P. X provisions. Bark with 4 percent sulphate will be bought on basis of 40c. per ounce for the quinine contained in the bark; 3 percent sulphate, 35c.

Condurango.—Quiet but very steady because of import position.

Cottonroot.—No shortage reported. Very steady prices. Little demand.

Lemon Peel. — Not much current business. Consumption likely to be less as liquor industry is curtailed.

Simarubra. — Not sold frequently but apparently subject to steady market undertones.

Beans

Calabar.—Most dealers have none. No dealer has much. All holders keep prices firm.

Vanilla.—Market continues strong. Stocks remain low. Chances of increasing supplies poor as ever. Sellers greatly reserved. Quotations fully maintained.

Berries

Juniper.—Sales likely to be less with curtailment of gin production. Little alcohol for gin making from now on.

Raspberries.—Market steady to firm under moderate but irregular consumer activity.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

CHECK THIS LIST
OF HOPKINS' ANALYZED, HIGH STANDARD
CRUDE DRUGS

The earth contributes and J. L. Hopkins & Company distributes every foreign and domestic botanical drug for which there is any commercial demand. A few of the many botanical drugs, ready for prompt or contract shipment from our New York City warehouses and mills, follow:

✓ ALOES
✓ ANISEED
✓ BALDO LEAVES
✓ BELLADONNA
✓ BENZOIN GUM
✓ BUCHU
✓ CELERY SEED
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✓ COCILLANA
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✓ CORN SILK
✓ DANDELION
✓ ERGOT
✓ FENNEL SEED
✓ FOENUGREEK
✓ GENTIAN ROOT
✓ GINGER
✓ GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
✓ HENBANE
✓ HOREHOUND
✓ IPECAC
✓ IRISH MOSS
✓ JUNIPER BERRIES
✓ KOLA NUTS
✓ LAUREL LEAVES
✓ LAVENDER FLOWERS
✓ MARJORAM
✓ OLIBANUM GUM
✓ ORANGE PEEL
✓ PAPAIN
✓ PEPPERMINT
✓ PSYLLIUM SEED
✓ QUINCE SEED
✓ RHUBARB ROOT
✓ ROSEMARY
✓ SAGE
✓ SARSAPARILLA
✓ SENNA LEAVES & PODS
✓ STRAMONIUM
✓ STROPHANTHUS SEED
✓ UVA URSI
✓ VALERIAN
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◆◆◆◆ QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON REQUEST ◆◆◆◆

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GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica
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GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
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HERBA HERNIARIAE
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HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
LAUREL LEAVES
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MAHUANG, Chinese
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QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
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SESAME SEED HULLED
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Flowers

Arnica. — Some tendency toward further price shading noted. Distribution of supplies not uniform.

Chamomile.—Plenty of material on spot now. More expected to come from Argentina from time to time. Prices apparently steady.

Clover. — Demand moderately improved. No improvement in fairly easy price position.

Pyrethrum. — Definitely stabilized. Sales outlets restricted to those indicated under government control scheme.

Saffron.—Mexican saffron shaded to 65c. to 66c. per pound. No further change in Spanish flowers at $33.50 to $34. Plenty of material available thereat.

Gums

Arabic.—Steadier. Still some selling pressure. Importers watching new offensive of Germans in Libya with Egypt its goal. Success would probably end all shipments of arabic from Egypt.

Asafetida.—Not much inquiry. Very little powdered goods for prompt shipment. Orders taken subject to sufficient time for milling.

Guaiac.—Not too much unsold on spot. Very steady position. Undertones show some strength.

Karaya.—Reserves substantial. Importers watch Far East events closely. Continuation of exports from India depend on United Nations holding both Germans and Japs in check.

Tragacanth. — Very firm market. German success in taking Egypt would end further exports of this gum from primary markets. Prices fully maintained.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Prices holding steadily. Believed that nation's needs have been covered by crop cultivated this year. Price considered fair considering cultivation cost.

Buchu.—Future supply tied in with trend of war in Far East. Present spot market very steady. No pulsing demand.

Henbane.—Fairly good reserves in hand now. Prices considered favorable. Little competition.

Henna.—German capture of Egypt would end all chance of getting further shipments from source. Sellers begin to take somewhat reserved stand.

Senna. — Apparently very steady with firm undertones and fair demand. War trend watched for effect on continued export from India.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead.—Fair stocks, primary market. Prices well stabilized at all points. Current demand irregular.

Cassia Fistula. — Stocks gather a stronger undertone as replacement of current holdings turns more and more on war events.

Kamala. — More inquiry reveals stocks to be conservative. Some have none.

Quassia Chips.—Very little unsold now. Most of stock taken out of market. Substitutes being pushed.

Tamarind.—Firm undertones. Demand on hand-to-mouth basis.

Roots

Belladonna.—No price developments yet despite gathering of cultivated crop.

Colombo.—Plenty of stock and few buyers—that is situation following large importations short time back.

Ipecac.—Prices in primary markets removes item from sales operations, some quarters. Such sellers have low ceiling. Cannot buy at source and sell at March highs. Others in better position. Replacement costs show strength.

Licorice.—Still possible to get goods from India. Sole source of supply now. Local market quiet; fairly easy.

Valerian.—Shaded to $1.25 to $1.30 per pound on gain in available stocks. Is material from Far East.

—*Continued on page* 76

CRUDE DRUGS

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Maybe Old 'Sour Puss' Needs a Purge!

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—*Culpeper*

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Anise and Lemongrass Down—Demand Irregular—Consumers Draw on Reserve Stocks Steadily—Eventually Will Force Larger Buying for Replacement

The recession in demand for essential oils and aromatic chemicals was not relieved much, if any, by transactions during the past week. The more liberal limitation order of the War Production Board, permitting production of perfumes and toilet waters of a particular house to go as high as the production in 1941, and volume in other articles to be 80 percent of the 1941 level, has been considered encouraging news.

In all probability, buying of raw material does not exceed 50 percent of normal in some directions and is practically at a standstill in others. This may be interpreted to mean that consumers are drawing on the stocks accumulated steadily since the beginning of the war. How large these consumer stocks may be is uncertain but in certain quarters they are believed to be at least one year's supply.

In this drawing on warehoused stocks may be found the germ that eventually will force manufacturers back into the firsthand market for replacement supplies. And such a development would be welcome despite the fact that firsthand stocks of many items are at low ebb. There remains the field of substitute materials which in the future is likely to play an increasingly important part in the economy of the essential oil and aromatic chemical industries.

Essential Oils

Almond. — Steady absorption of sweet oil in moderate quantities. Firm undertones. Moderate supplies. Steady prices.

Amber.—Stocks conservative. Most dealers report none.

Angelica. — Small, virtually microscopic, stocks remain at strong, high prices.

Anise. — Easier. Lower at $3.00 per pound. Not stocked heavily.

Apricot. — Demand moderate last week. Mainly on hand-to-mouth basis. No price weakness.

Bay.—Firm undertone. Fair demand. Moderate spot holdings. Primary markets show firmness.

Birchtar—None has reached here for long time. None known to be coming forward.

Bois de Rose.—Rather quiet market. Fair offerings from Brazil. All prices very firm.

Cajeput.—Quiet market. Moderate call against exceptionally small supply in dealers' hands.

Calamus.—No known stocks on this market.

Cananga.—Strong position held by tiny stocks still held. None known to be coming forward.

Capsicum.—Strength in raw material evident. Prices well maintained. Oleoresin firmly priced. Fair request.

Caraway.—Quoted but supply doubtfut except for lots of virtually sample size.

Cassia.—No change. Scarce. Strong. Irreplaceable. Dealers' stocks practically extinct.

Celery. — Plenty of Indian seed reaching here at low prices. Oil reserves distinctly low. Prices strong, high.

Citronella.—Ceylon oil still slightly easy. Some pressure on prices. No open change. Tendency toward moderate shading.

Clove.—Firm position unaltered. Demand maintained. Production well engaged.

Coriander. — Less need likely. Liquor production stops November 1. Very little oil unsold.

Eucalyptus.—Inquiry picks up. Finds prices very firm. Uncertainty rules on future arrivals from source.

Ginger.—Shaded to $19 to $20 per pound. Possible slightly less acceptable on firm orders. No major change in raw material.

Lemon.—Very steady price. Selling steadily in good volume. Little competition offered domestic oil.

Lemongrass.—Shows weakness. Indian oil around $1.75 per pound. Florida oil about $2.50.

Lime. — Some unsettlement noted. Does not extend to current prices. Slight increase in competition reported.

Morocco Rose Oil

When the submarines of the Axis top man Adolphe (Hitler) Schicklgruber sank six Brazilian ships and brought Brazil into the war, he may have underwritten a supply of rose oil for American perfumers.

It could work this way. Brazil's fighting the Axis. Natal, air-base in the Brazilian bulge, is but 1,870 air miles from Dakar, Vichy French port in French West Africa.

The next attack of the free Fighting French on Dakar will have air support. Success at Dakar would drop French Morocco to the Fighting French.

And in French Morocco plenty of rose oil awaits export. Ergo! The American perfumer may take heart and cultivate hope.

Production of rose oil in Morocco centers at Marrakech in the foothills of the Atlas mountains and 100 miles due east from Magador on the coast.

Oases in the Sahara desert supply the dried flowers, notable oases being those at Quarzazat, Daddes, Misquita, and Taroundant—all being 3,300 feet or higher above sea-level.

Cultivation at or near sea-level is at Cape Spartel and Casablanca on the coast, and at Maknes, in northwest Morocco at 1,600 feet.

The rose oil is in French Morocco ports. An attack at Dakar by the free Fighting French is likely to succeed now that flying fortresses can be based at Natal in Brazil. And the American perfumer can use the oil, leaving the byproduct rose water to the Moors of Morocco, who delight in it as a cosmetic and food flavoring.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Anise, 25c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 90c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
283.8	287.5	287.5	222.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

"U. S. A. GROWN AND DISTILLED ESSENTIAL OILS and Related Products"

MM&R have just issued a new book, titled as above. It is, we believe, the only comprehensive presentation of "Made in U. S. A." Essential Oils. Both a reference book and a guide, it presents many all-American answers to today's pressing supply problems.

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Nutmeg.—Very firm, reflecting position of raw material. Demand keeps production well engaged to the future.

Orange.—Supplies seem ample when posed against current demand. Competition quite keen. No changes in quotations.

Palmarosa. — Sturdy and firm at full prices. Moderate request.

Patchouli. — Limited stocks in firm hands. No general spot distribution.

Peppermint. — Impasse between producers and local dealers unresolved. No further action by OPA or other government agency. Any substantial advance by producers would eliminate local dealers as distributors. Doubted that producers could distribute to best interests of consumers.

Petitgrain. — Steady to firm. Demand irregular. Most orders small. Prices well maintained.

Rosemary. — Unsettled. Signs of more competition. Buyers for import consider foreign market prices too high. Slump in inquiry.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone. — Firm. Fair call. Not too much stock.

Amyl Butyrate.—Steady to firm. Demand moderate.

Anethol.—Very firm. Selling fairly well. Stocks slightly improved, some quarters.

Benzaldehyde. — No surplus. Demand good. Output well engaged.

Benzyl Compounds.—Entire group notable for strength. No stock accumulation in producers' hands. Needs fairly broad.

Bromstyrol.—Many dealers fail to quote. Stocks short.

Cinnamic Alcohol. — Strong and scare at high, well held prices.

Citronellol. — Good market for available output. Firm to strong undertones.

Coumarin. — Strong, reasonably active market. Prices stabilized.

Ethyl Vanillin.—Active and very firm. Stable prices. No surplus supply.

Vanillin.—Proof of good demand seen in $4.25 per pound being obtained from secondhands. Producers keep production moving steadily and rapidly to regular customers.

---V---

Acetone, Butyl Alcohol Sept. 3 Ceilings Recalled

—Continued from page 3

fective date of the orders is to enable it to look into the situation to see if there is not some other way possible to bring the prices back in line without going above the ceilings it had established.

Maximum price regulation No. 37 sets a maximum price of 12½ cents per pound for the butyl alcohol produced by fermentation, while maximum price regulation No. 36 establishes a price of 8½ cents a pound for fermentation acetone. Under revised price schedules Nos. 36 and 37, which have governed these products up to the present, the maximum price for both fermentation butyl alcohol and acetone is 15.8 cents a pound. In announcing postponement of the orders, OPA said:—

Delay in the establishing of these price regulations, which substantially reduced the maximum prices for normal butyl alcohol and acetone produced by both fermentation and synthesis, the details of which were announced on August 20, is necessary due to a change in market conditions for fermentation acetone and fermentation butyl alcohol. Fermentation acetone is a by-product from the manufacture of fermentation butyl alcohol.

Due to the joint-product nature of fermentation acetone and fermentation butyl alcohol—fermentation acetone represents about 20 percent of the total acetone production, the remaining 80 percent being produced synthetically—the price of the two products are closely related. The postponements were contained in amendments No. 1 to maximum price regulation No. 36 and maximum price regulation No. 37—these regulations being issued to replace revised price schedules Nos. 36 and 37.

---V---

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals Salvage Group Meet

Essential oil, aromatic chemical, and vegetable oil producers and dealers, as well as producers of flavors in Greater New York area were organized to participate in the work of the Industrial Salvage Section of the Conservation Division of the War Production Board at a luncheon meeting held September 2 in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city. About sixty were present. Frederick J. Lueders, of George Lueders & Co., presided and, after saying a few words on the importance of scrap metals and rubber to the war effort, introduced Rolland J. Hamilton, secretary-treasurer of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, who is acting chairman of the industrial salvage committee for Greater New York. Mr. Hamilton further stressed the importance of the scrap drive to the war effort.

Members of a committee to follow up the work and to call on all the members of the industry and have them appoint "scrap executives" within their companies are:—F. H. Leonhardt, of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; Harold L. Simons; J. B. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard; M. G. Couderchet, of Naugatuck Aromatics; Dr. B. H. Smith, of Virginia Dare Extract Company; G. Lowenstein, of Fred Fear & Co.; E. D. Stults, of Welch, Holme & Clark; and P. G. Brown. F. J. Lueders is chairman of this committee and all reports on disposal will be forwarded to him.

---V---

M.M.&R. Booklet Describes Domestic Essential Oils

The essential oils and related materials grown or distilled in the United States are concisely described in an attractive booklet recently issued by Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. More than 100 varieties of oils are treated in the presentation. Copies may be obtained by writing the office of the Magnus organization, 16 Desbrosses street, this city.

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Petroleum Products

Supply Situation Further Tightened for Lacquers, Diluents, Naphthas And Lighter Hydrocarbons—WPB Puts Nine Aromatic Solvents Under Complete Allocation—Outline Subsidy Plan

Overshadowing in their importance to the entire petroleum products industry all other developments affecting only certain sections of the country within the past week, there has been further tightening of supplies of the aromatic and other naphthas, including the entire list of solvents and diluents, as well as of the lighter hydrocarbons, and increasing difficulties in obtaining transportation facilities for shipping these products from the Mid-West and Southwest into consuming channels in the East. As predicted in recent issues of the REPORTER, WPB has further constricted the use of all nine leading high-solvency aromatic petroleum solvents by placing them under complete allocation control as of October 1 by amending Order M-150 so as to substitute allocation directives for the previous preference rating requirements.

The plan for paying the long-contemplated subsidy to the Eastern petroleum trade, as compensation for wartime increases in their costs of getting their supplies of petroleum and petroleum products from the Middle West as well as from the Southwest, has been found to follow the lines described in this column in the issue of August 10. Under the terms of this plan, as set forth by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones on behalf of the Defense Supplies Corporation, the petroleum interests on the Atlantic Seaboard are to submit their claims for their excess costs on these rail shipments to the Defense Supplies Corporation on or before the last day of the second calendar month following that in which such costs were incurred and payment will be made with an installment of 75 percent upon an initial audit and the remainder when the claims have received final approval.

With the further stiffening of the markets for gasoline and kerosene, there have been markups in several producing areas, within the past week. Gasoline in the Gulf Coast region and kerosene in the western Pennsylvania region have been advanced an eighth of a cent per gallon each.

Price Changes

Advanced

Gasoline, Gulf Coast, U.S. motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax, ⅛c. per gallon.
Kerosene, Pennsylvania, 45-46 and 47 waterwhite, tanks, ⅛c. per gallon.

Reduced

None

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Into an already tight situation in these high-solvency aromatic petroleum products, WPB has injected further restrictions on their use by non-essential consumers by putting the highest solvency grades under complete allocation control. The aromatics thus affected, which had heretofore been subject to preference rating requirements, are those under an aromaticity of 30 percent or more and those having a 50 percent distillation point lower than 330 degrees, Fahrenheit. All xylols, regardless of origin, are included in this latest of the important allocations. The petroleum solvents brought under these additional restrictions are nine in number, embracing Nos. 1 and 2 of a leading refiner, Nos. 8 and 30 of another, A, B and C of still another, and Nos. 73 and 74 of a fourth company. Substitutes for these hydrocarbons are being resorted to on an increasing scale. Market strong.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—An active buying movement is reported for this product, with stocks being commensurately lowered. Tone firm.

Lacquer Diluent.—In brisk call. Supplies tightening. Prices well maintained.

Mineral Spirit.—Buying movement increasing. Stocks diminishing. Tone firm.

Rubber Solvent.—In keen demand. Supplies light. Prices strongly held.

Stoddard Solvent.—Consumers purchasing extensively. Stocks being steadily lowered. Tone firm.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint trade continuing to take sizable quantities, but war industries still absorbing major portion of offerings. Prices strongly maintained.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Sept. 4

Aromatic Naphtha.—Demand brisk, prices strong.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Supplies low, market firm.

Lacquer Diluent.—Call keen, no price change.

Mineral Spirit.—Inquiry brisk, quotations steady.

Rubber Solvent.—Interest active, market firm.

Stoddard Solvent.—Good buying, prices stiff.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—War buying good, prices steady.

New Orleans—Sept. 4

Offerings of solvents and diluents are at a low point, and buyers desirous of obtaining sizable lots are experiencing great difficulty. Added to this growing shortage of supplies is the inadequacy of transportation facilities.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—An active buying interest is manifested, but there isn't enough of this material to satisfy all comers. Tone extremely strong.

San Francisco—September 4

Aromatic Naphthas.—Those items not on priority in good movement. Restrictions slowing up buying on others.

Lacquer Diluent.—Movement quite good.

Stoddard.—Requirements of the trade high and deliveries good.

V. M. & P. Napthas.—Along fairly active lines.

Tulsa—Sept. 4

Buyers are scrambling for all descriptions of solvents and diluents in the market here. Supplies are insufficient and prices are being firmly held at ceiling levels.

Lacquer Diluent.—In brisk call. Stocks further reduced. Prices firmly held and would be advanced were it not for the ceilings.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Demand reaching larger proportions daily. Stocks greatly lowered. Prices strongly held.

Heptanes.—Brisk call noted for both laboratory and industrial grades. Supplies further tightened. Tone firm.

Hexanes.—Continue in active request. Stocks light. Prices well maintained.

Octanes.—A keen buying interest exhibited. Supplies meager. Tone strong.

Pentanes.—A notable purchasing movement under way in this product. Supply situation tight. Price structure strong.

Propane.—In extensive demand. Stocks growing smaller. Tone firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Sept. 4

Butane.—Call active, prices strong.

Heptanes.—All grades moving well, market firm.

Hexanes.—Good orders, prices holding.

Octanes.—Active buying interest, quotations stiff.

Pentanes.—Request insistent, no price change.

Propane.—Buying persistent, market firm.

San Francisco—September 4

Butane.—Movement is as extensive as supplies in hands of manufacturers will permit.

Propane.—Stocks scarce in comparison with demand.

Tulsa—Sept. 4

Butane.—In active request. Supply very limited and sellers unable, in most instances, to do more than meet commit-

Aviation Gasoline

Demands of the Allied air forces for 100-octane aviation gasoline appear well-nigh insatiable. Using up as much as a million gallons in each of their almost daily and nightly air raids on Axis railway, munitions and aircraft plant centers and fortifications, in which battalions of a thousand R.A.F. bombing and fighter planes and U.S. flying fortresses are often engaged, the British and American warriers of the air are consuming this superfuel at a rate that calls for calculations in astronomical figures.

Yet stupendous as are their requirements in this high-powered gasoline, they are being met with ease by the American petroleum industry.

No less than sixteen oil refining companies are now engaged in pouring forth this ocean of 100-octane gasoline which has three principal components:—a base stock of 70 to 80 octane rating, a blending stock that raises this fuel to about 85 octane and tetraethyl lead, which brings it up to 100 octane. And many more gasoline plants in the United States are joining in the production program.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

penn drake petroleum products

Penn-Drake WHITE OILS have the fine qualities you seek

BLEND READILY

A smoother cream or other preparation is obtained with Penn-Drake White Oil base because it is made to blend readily with other ingredients. Furthermore, there is little or no tendency for separation of liquid from solid ingredients. Waxes dissolve readily and stay finely divided.

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ments already made. Prices well maintained.

Propane.—An extensive buying movement is noted, with purchasers becoming clamorous when denied their requirements. Tone strong.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin. — Moderate demand for crude scale material. Movement is reaching stable proportions. Stocks normal. Prices strongly maintained.

Petrolatums.—In brisk request. Supplies being steadily reduced. Tone firm.

Wax.—Active buying interest manifested in amorphous waxes, with prices unchanged in the Group 3 area. Special offerings of 185 degrees melting point black and amber grades being made on a basis of f.o.b. plant in the New York area.

White Mineral Oils.—In good demand. Stocks normal. Prices well maintained.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Sept. 4

Paraffin.—Movement good, prices firm.

Petrolatums.—Call good, and market steady.

White Mineral Oils. — Interest sustained, prices holding.

Los Angeles—September 4

The single producer of paraffin wax on the Pacific Coast reports no change in market, inasmuch as demand continues greatly in excess of visible supplies.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—Despite a further increase in the daily average production for the week ended August 29, by 19,230 barrels to 3,971,485 barrels, output is likely to prove inadequate for the constantly expanding needs of refiners intent on aiding the war effort to the utmost of their ability. In an attempt to make more crude oil available to the East, WPB has authorized amplified drilling of wells in Illinois, southwestern Indiana and northwestern Kentucky, while also relaxing temporarily, on recommendation of OPC, Federal well spacing regulations applying to these fields. The U.S. Senate Finance Committee has approved retention of the present 27½ percent depletion allowance for oil producers. Similar action had previously been taken by the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee.

Gasoline.—Buying movement reaching larger proportions daily and prices stiffening in all the leading markets as the immediately available supply is proving insufficient to satisfy all consumers. Difficulties in obtaining adequate transportation facilities are retarding the movement from producing areas and sellers could dispose of more gasoline of all grades if they could get it. In the Gulf Coast area, U.S. motor 72-74 octane has been marked up a quarter cent to 5¼c. per gallon.

Kerosene. — In unabated demand. Stocks being steadily reduced by extensive purchasing operations. Prices stiffening. In western Pennsylvania, both the 45-46 and the 47 waterwhite grades have been marked up an eighth cent to 6¼c. per gallon.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Sept. 4

Gasoline.—Call active, prices firm.

Kerosene.—Scarcity pronounced, market strong.

Lubricating Oil. — Quotations stable, tone steady.

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George Gordon Retires From N.J. Standard Oil

George W. Gordon, who has completed forty years of service with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, relinquished his duties September 2 as head of the company's foreign refining group, but will continue in a consulting capacity.

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Oil Excess Transport Claims Rules Issued

—Continued from page 7

mainder later upon verification of the amount claimed.

Appeals from the rejection of any claim in whole or part is permitted provided it is made within thirty days of the date of the rejection. Such appeals also are to be filed at the New York office of the corporation.

The amount of the adjustment to be made by the corporation is to be the difference between the cost of transportation by tanker and other normal methods and the substitute form of transportation which necessarily had to be employed because of tanker sinkings and diversions of tankers from the East coast. It is estimated that this excess might be anywhere between 1½c. and 3c. a gallon, with claims of the petroleum companies aggregating up to $200,000,000 a year.

The subsidy program covers the extra cost of transporting petroleum and petroleum products from the Southwest to the East and the extra cost of products purchased from midwest refineries to augment East coast supplies. The program covers the extra costs of transporting crude petroleum and compensable products which are defined as "all grades of gasoline, kerosene (including range oil and stove oil), distillate fuel oils (including gas oils) and residual fuel oils."

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WPB Names Kanzler Operations Director

—Continued from page 3

director of the War Production Board in Detroit. He was in direct charge of WPB activities in connection with conversion of the automobile industry.

A resident of Detroit, Mr. Kanzler was the founder of the Universal Credit Corporation and served as its president from 1928 until he joined the staff of WPB. Prior to the establishment of the Universal Credit Corporation, Mr. Kanzler for a number of years was vice-president in charge of production for the Ford Motor Company.

Compliance Branch

Maxwell E. Foster, Topsfield, Mass., has been named as chief of the compliance branch of the enforcement division of the Office of Price Administration. Mr. Foster, who has been regional enforcement attorney at OPA's regional office in Boston since last February, will supervise development and execution of all compliance programs.

Information Div. Director

Stephen E. Fitzgerald has been named director of the Division of Information of the War Production Board. Mr. Fitzgerald was chief of the Production Branch in the former OEM Division of Information, having joined the staff of that organization on February 1, 1941. Since the recent reorganization of the information agencies he has been acting head of WPB's information office.

Containers Branch Chief

Charles L. Sheldon has been named acting chief of the Containers Branch of the War Production Board. Mr. Sheldon came to the WPB several months ago as a consultant, and for the last four months has been deputy chief of the branch. He is a purchasing agent for the Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass. Mr. Sheldon replaces Douglas Kirk, who resigned last week to return to the Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, Ill. W. W. Fitzhugh has been named assistant chief. He is president of William W. Fitzhugh, Inc., manufacturer of labels and folding boxes.

New York Appointments

Paul R. Smith has been appointed regional priorities manager for region 2, War Production Board, it has been announced by Sydney Hogertin, regional deputy director in charge of operations. Mr. Smith succeeds H. Dudley Swim, who resigned to reenter private business. Mr. Hogerton also announced the appointment of Compton D. Bray as assistant priorities manager, and of Harry T. Dixon as acting district manager for Western New York.

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Tank Truck Rates Are GMPR Exempt

—Continued from page 5

be held to levels of last March. Because rail movements of petroleum products in tank cars are now confined to long hauls into areas of greatest need, there is necessity for the fullest flexibility in the use of tank trucks to move products on new short routes, into new territory and to new destinations, and to transport products not previously carried over the road.

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Exempt from ODT No. 6

A general permit exempting tank trucks from the provisions of general order ODT No. 6, as amended, was issued September by the Office of Defense Transportation. The effective date of the order with respect to such vehicles previously had been postponed. ODT No. 6, to which the permit applies, governs local delivery operations of common carriers.

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WHITE OILS

OIL STATES PETROLEUM CO., INC. Woolworth Bldg., New York Plant: Bayonne, N. J.

Fertilizer Materials

Intensified Search of Fertilizer Manufacturers for Nitrogen-Bearing Vegetable Organics to Substitute for Chemical Products Meeting New Obstacles—Chilean Soda Nitrate Prices Reaffirmed

Restrained from obtaining plentiful supplies of nitrogenates needed for the compounding of their complete fertilizers from chemical nitrogen products by the drastic restrictions imposed upon the use of these inorganic nitrogens set forth in the latest WPB directives, manufacturers of these mixtures, styled "grades," are combing the market with redoubled zeal for such organic materials as oil seeds, beans and nuts having lower but still fairly satisfactory nitrogen contents. But, in their recourse to these vegetable organics, they are meeting with additional obstacles created by the fast-progressing Federal program for commandeering or at least regulating the output, marketing and pricing of cottonseed, soybean, peanut and linseed meals. Whereas the steps thus far taken in that direction by the Department of Agriculture through the Commodity Credit Corporation have related only to regulating and pricing of the 1943 crops of soybean and peanut oils, they have already dictated a schedule of prices for the 1942 yield of cottonseed meal as well as cottonseed oil, which CCC will pay whenever processors of this year's crop of cottonseed cannot dispose of their outturn to other buyers.

Nor is there much nitrogenous fertilizer material available, as several of the leading producers of these steamed compounds of leather scrap, wool and felt waste and feathers have withdrawn from the market and are now making few if any offers. And the other principal animal organics, dried blood and tankage, are in scanty supply and held at levels far above those which the fertilizer trade can afford.

The Chilean nitrate interests have announced a continuance for September of their August prices on importations of natural soda nitrate, thereby following the lead of the domestic manufacturers of synthetically produced nitrate of soda, who had previously continued their price schedule, subject to change without notice.

About the only important price revisions in the fertilizer materials market within the last week have been a further markup of high-grade dried blood in Chicago to the extent of 5 cents per unit-ton and a markdown of soybean meal amounting to $1 per ton.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace.—Difficulties in obtaining any additional imports of beans from Brazil are causing a shortage of pomace. Supplies already here are becoming tighter and prices are strongly maintained at the ceiling level.

Cottonseed Hull.—An active buying interest shown in this material procured chiefly from Texas and Oklahoma where incentive for amplifying shipments has been furnished by OPA's recent ruling. Cottonseed meal prices named by OPA, to be paid by CCC when other purchasers are not available, stipulate a base or minimum figure of $35 per ton for the 8 percent grade, at Southeast mills, for September, and a 30 cents per ton markup each month thereafter through February, 1943, with the quotations stabilized at the February price.

Cyanamid.—Although hedged in by general limitation orders and allocations, some of this material, heavy in nitrogen content, has been offered to priority holders in the fertilizer trade without eliciting much response on their part, for the reason that their acceptance of it would compel them to subtract a corresponding amount of sulphate of ammonia from their purchasing privileges. In order to provide for military needs adequate supplies of several important cyanamid derivatives not covered by General Preference Order M-165, WPB, has issued Amendment No. 1 to that order, expanding the definition of materials covered by it to include cyanides, melamine, guanidine and dicyandiamide, which, although they do not all contain cyanimid, are all made from that synthetic chemical product, and are thus put under complete allocation control.

Dried Blood.—Entire output of packing houses being taken up by feed manufacturers. Even with the fertilizer interests out of the market, production is inadequate. On a heavy buying movement, sellers in Chicago have marked up their prices 5 cents per unit-ton for 16-17 percent ammonia content material in bulk.

Fish Meal.—OPA still considering application recently presented by fish meal grinders for a higher differential over the price of scrap, wherewith to defray the cost of hauling, grinding and storing the meal and to afford them a margin of profit on their operations. Understood they have asked for a differential of $5 instead of the present $3 per ton, with $4 additional per ton allowed for storage charges. Because of the meagerness of catches in Chesapeake Bay and the relatively light crop obtained off the Capes, little new business has been transacted in fish scrap within the last week. Fishing interests report that they are having difficulty catching up on their contracts.

Linseed Meal.—Crushers in the New York area holding firmly on basis of $37.50 per ton for September to December deliveries in this area. CCC has announced a minimum price of $30 per ton for this meal on plant basis.

Nitrate of Soda.—Chilean nitrate interests have announced, as expected, a continuance of their August price schedule for September, following similar action previously taken by manufacturers of domestic synthetic product. Both report fair movement into consuming channels on priority orders.

Nitrogenous Material.—With most of the leading producers withdrawn from the market, offerings are meager and quotations nominal.

Peanut Meal.—A brisk buying movement is still in progress, with prices for the current crop product marked up 50c. per ton to $36.50 per ton at Alabama-Georgia points. CCC has announced, in furtherance of the Department of Agriculture's movement to promote production of goobers, a price schedule governing the 1943 crop, but these figures do not apply to the current output and are not expected to influence the price of the meal this year.

Soybean Meal.—With the market for soybean oil manifesting a rising tendency, there has been an easing of the market for the meal which has already resulted in a markdown of its price to the extent of $1 per ton to a basis of $47 for 41-44 percent protein, in sacks at New York rate points. Department of Agriculture has announced minimum levels at which it will support grower prices for 1942 crop dry edible beans, but its prices for soybean oil and meal are to apply only to 1943 crop products.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Consumers of this ammoniate permitted by WPB allocations to make purchases are generally seeking to obtain as much as they can at recently revised prices, but not all the deliveries clamored for by these authorized buyers are being allowed by WPA, as that bureau is endeavoring to spread shipments over as long a period as possible. Estimates on by-product cokeovens for the week ended August 29 indicate a production of 38,425,600 pounds of sulphate of ammonia from this source.

Potashes

With leading producers of fertilizer salts having sold their output of muriate and manure salts for the 1942-1943 season, offerings of these materials have become very light. Prices continue steady at the levels announced in the respective schedules of the big four producers.

Phosphates

Bone Material. — Moderate buying interest manifested. Prices holding at ceiling levels.

Phosphate Rock.—Continues in keen demand at unchanged prices.

Superphosphate. — In increasing request. Prices holding at the respective ceilings of the producers. Triple superphosphate extremely well maintained, with the larger manufacturers in Florida all sold up for the first half of 1943.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Crude sulphur keeps moving steadily into consuming channels in fertilizer trade. The U.S. Senate Finance Committee has approved retention of the present 25 percent depletion allowance for sulphur mines. No Spanish pyrites yet available here.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—September 4

Of special interest to the fertilizer trade is the fixing of a base or minimum price on cottonseed meal of $35 per ton, 8 percent grade, at mills, for September, with 30 cents per ton advance each month through February and stabilized at the February price thereafter.

C. C. Smith, of OPA, met with representatives of the cotton oil mills at Atlanta, September 1, and explained in detail the contract that is to be submitted. Distributors of cake and meal are allowed 50c. a ton for services.

Superphosphate.—61c. per unit, interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda.—$30 per ton, ports. Scarce.

Cottonseed Meal.—8 percent grade, $35 per ton, Southeast.

—Continued on page 76

Price Changes

Advanced

Blood, dried, domestic, high-grade, 16-17 percent ammonia, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, 5c. per unit-ton.

Peanut meal, 8.75 percent nitrogen, southern Alabama' and Georgia points,' 50c. per ton.

Reduced

Soybean meal, 41-44 percent protein, in sacks, New York rate points, $1 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.7	70.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Manganese Sulphate

Although by no means as essential to the maintenance and stimulation of plant life as that trilogy of plant foods—nitrogenates, phosphoric acid and potash — nevertheless sulphate of manganese plays an important part in the fertilizer industry by promoting plant growth under certain conditions. The addition of small quantities of this material in soluble form to soil deficient in it produces remarkably good results. Hence the recent almost complete shuting off by the war's devastations of our foreign sources of manganese oxide, in the form of pyrolusite, from which the metal is recovered for treatment with sulphuric acid to produce the sulphate, constitutes a threat to a continuance of liberal supplies of this fertilizing agent.

World production of manganese runs to 6,000,000 metric tons annually, but its chief use is in the manufacture of such steel toughners and strengtheners as ferro-manganese and spiegeleisen, used extensively in the creation of the sinews of mechanized warfare. Of this huge total output, Russia supplies one-half and India one-fifth, with the African Gold Coast, Cape Colony, Cuba, South America, Mexico, and several of our States making up the bulk of the remaining four-fifths.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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1—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer; 10 shelves; 42"x42".
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer; 16 shelves; 67"x167".
2—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 5'x30'.
1—Buffalo No. 1 Vacuum Drum Dryer, 24"x20"; condenser and pump.
1—Stokes Jkted. Rotary Dryer, 30"x12'.
1—Rotary Dryer, 4'x30'; steam heated coils.
8—Rotary Kilns, 7'6"x60' long; ½" steel plate.
1—Bethlehem Cast Iron Jkted. Agit. Vac. Still, 1,600 gal.
2—Copper Jkted. Vac. Pans, 3' and 5', with pumps, condensers.
1—Devine Cast Iron Vacuum Still, 100 gal. capacity.
3—Steel Jkted. 1,200 gal. Kettles with agit., 5' dia. x 10' H.
1—Duriron 475 gal. Jkted. and Agit. Kettle, 4'6"x3'6".
1—Buffalo 75 gal. Cast Steel, Glass Lined high pressure Autoclave.
1—W. & P. 200 gal. Jkted. Mixer, Size 18 WX BS.
2—W. & P. 150 gal. Jkted. Vac. Type Mixer, Size 16 VII BB.
1—W. & P. 200 gal. Unjkted. Mixer, Size 17 XBB.
3—Extra Heavy Duty Steel Jkted. Mixers, 2,000 gal.
2—500 gal. 42"x6'7" Steel Jkted. welded Tanks.
1—Struthers Wells Triple Effect Evaporator, 582 sq. ft. each effect.
6—Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills, 6'x6' (other sizes, too).
1—Sharples Super Centrifuge Type M4Pie, with motor.
1—Sharples Clarifier Centrifugal, type BLPIC.
1—Heine Viersen Rubber Lined 36" Centrifugal, center slung.
1—Vallez Aluminum Filter, 18 leaves, 72 sq. ft. filt. area.
2—Sweetland Filters, Number 5 and 7.
1—Eureka No. 1 Rotary Cutter with 5 Knives, 24", 3 screens.
2—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3'x5', with generators.
1—Set of Cooling Rolls, 30"x72", 5,000 lbs. Capacity.
15—Vacuum Pumps, 70 CFM to 800 CFM: Devine, Worthington, etc.
8—Copper Tubular Condensers, 180 sq. ft. cooling surface.
2—Cast Iron Tubular Condensers, 58-½" Bronze tubes; 24 sq. ft.
1—Monel Heat Exchanger; 8 turns of 2½" coil; 37 sq. ft.
2—Air Compressors, Curtis and Union; 30 CFM and 125 CFM.
Special Lot of Vacuum and Steam Pressure Gauges, 24" dials.
2—Brunswick Kroechell Aut. Refrigerating Compressors, 35 ton.
1—Stokes "H" Tablet Press, 1½" dia.; heavy duty.
1—Stokes Rotary "B" Tablet Machine, up to ⅝" tablet.
1—Stokes No. 21 Granulating Mixer.
1—24" Copper Coating Pan, pulley drive.
1—New Jersey Labelrite (largest size) Labeler.
4—Standard and Ferguson aut. Top and Bottom Gluers and Sealers.
2—Standard 24"x72" Retorts with baskets.
3—M. & S. Jar or Can Fillers, 4 and 6 head, for various products.
3—1,250 Gal. Glass Lined Truck type tanks with trailer, tires, etc.
1—Pneumatic Scale, 6 head automatic Capper, 48 MM to 72 MM.
3—Aluminum Steam Jckted. Kettles, 300 gal. and 2 150 gal.
1—100 gal. Stainless Steel Tank, 30" dia. by 35½" deep.
2—Aluminum Varnish Kettles, 240 gal., 42"x39".
15—Welded Steel Tanks, horizontal, from 5,000 gal. to 10,000 gal.
35—Open Top Steel Storage Tanks, from 250 gal. to 5,000 gal.
2—Excelsior 24" Disc Mills with vibratory feeders.
1—Schutz O'Neill 4 Roll Granulators, 9"x18".
Raymond Mills, No. 00 and No. 0000, with accessories.
10—Glass Lined Jckted. Tanks, from 125 gal. to 300 gal.

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4—Single Pass Heaters, 12"x8'.
2—Kimball Krough Centrifugal Pumps, 2".
10—Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 3".
9—Steam Pumps, simplex and duplex.
28—Motors, 3 to 100 HP, 3/60/220-440 volt.
8—Redwood Tanks, 16'x12'.
2—AKINS CLASSIFIERS, 60" SPIRALS.
2—Elmco Classifiers, rake type.
2—Stephens-Adamson Redler Conveyors.
Miscellaneous: Machine shop tools, pipe, steel plate, valves, fittings, etc.

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7—Dryer Trucks.
2—36"x36" Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Presses.
1—Hersey 5'x25' Indirect Heat Dryer.
1—Anderson RB Oil Expeller.
2—Rubber Lined Tanks, 42"x60".
1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Tank, 48"x30".
3—Tablet Machines, ½" to 1½" dies.
13—Lead Centrifugal Pumps, 2".
1—Rotary Continuous Filter, 6'x4'4".
2—Williams Infant Hammer Mills.
1—Jacketed Pebble Mill, 24"x20".
2—Atmospheric Drum Dryers, 4'x8'.
1—Cutler No. 4 Steam Tube Dryer.
2—Jaw Crushers, 6"x9", 9"x15".
13—Storage Tanks, to 46,000 gals.
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Positions Vacant

WANTED — By progressive Southern paint and varnish manufacturing company, graduate chemist superintendent to take charge of production. Must be able to formulate lacquers, paint, varnish, industrial and architectural finishes. State age, experience, draft status, and salary expected. Reply: P. O. BOX 614, Atlanta, Ga.

RELIABLE MAN, not subject to draft, experienced in the manufacture of dressings, polishes, edges, etc., for the shoe trade. A permanent job with a progressive, established house. BOX 935, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FINE CHEMICAL and pharmaceutical firm, well established, excellent reputation, wants a thoroughly experienced man with good knowledge of trade. Unusual opportunity. State age, qualifications and past background. BOX 939, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST, cosmetics, with experience in production, packaging and purchasing, for position of responsibility with manufacturer of drug and cosmetics located in metropolitan New Jersey. Excellent opportunity for man with executive ability. State education, experience, personal data, and references. BOX 940, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN WANTED in eastern territory, by a manufacturer of industrial lacquers and synthetics. State past record and experience, age, salary, draft status, etc. BOX 944, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 75

LIQUIDATING

1—Paterson 7 ft. x 5 ft. 6 in.—Silex
2—Paterson 4 ft. x 5 ft.—Silex
1—Abbe 4 ft. x 6 ft.—Porcelain Pebble Mills, Motor Driven
5—48 in. and 60 in. Rubber Basket Extractors
5—Rubber Lined Tanks
4—8000 gals. Steel Pressure Tanks
2—1000 gals. Soap Kettles
5—Copper Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettles, 50 to 350 gals.
1—Truck Dryer
Pumps — Boilers — Generators — Plant Equipment

REPUBLIC EQUIPMENT CO.
40 Worth Street New York City
WOrth 2-4583

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

No Time to Wait?
Call "CONSOLIDATED"
FOR READY-TO-SHIP HARD-TO-GET EQUIPMENT!

SPECIAL ITEMS FROM STOCK

1—Procter & Schwartz 12-truck Atmospheric Dryer, approx. 2100 sq. ft. tray surface.
1—Stokes 79 - 80 Combination Tube, Filler, Closer, Clipless Closure, m.d.
6—Rotary Vacuum Dryers; 1—5 x 30 ft.; 1—5 x 25 ft.; other sizes.
7—3-roller Mills, up to 16 x 40.
8—1200 lbs., 800 lbs., 600 lbs., Dry Powder Mixers; other sizes.
1—W. & P. Mixer, size 18, 500 gal. type VIM, class CC; 7—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed, type VI, class BB; other sizes.
4—4' x 6' Iron Oliver Filters.
12—Ball and Pebble Mills, 10 to 500 gals.
1—Pneumatic Scale Packaging Unit.

FINAL CLOSING OUT
Machinery and Equipment of Drug, Food and Chemical Mfr. Located at Buffalo, N.Y.

Send for Listing: Visco Filler; Rotary Bottle Washer; Packaging Units; Dry Powder Mixers; Percolators; Copper Tanks; Aluminum Jacketed Kettles; Grinders; Pulverizers.

This is just a SAMPLE. Write for Complete List

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant
CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
13-18 Park Row New York
Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue Newark, N. J.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued from page 74*

Positions Vacant

CHEMISTS—Manufacturer naval stores products and synthetic resins has opening for organic chemist, preferably with previous experience in manufacture of synthetic resins or allied industries. Should have basic knowledge of organic chemistry. In reply, state education, experience, and salary expected. BOX 941, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SOAP CHEMIST wanted—One fully familiar with manufacture laundry soap and scouring compound. Factory East Ohio. State past experience, age and salary required. BOX 942, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPERIENCED FOREMAN and three experienced workers needed in Baltimore paint factory for necessary war work. Positions permanent. State age, experience, size of family and present salary. BOX 943, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

New, 50, 100, 200 and 300 gallons capacity, dished bottoms, with outlets, mounted on iron stands.

STAINLESS STEEL TRUCK TANK

5′ dia. x 14′, insulated and covered with aluminum, 1,980 gallons.

Evaporator, copper, 4′ dia. x 9′, used three months, like new.

Steam Jacketed Kettle, 9′ dia. x 5′ deep, with heavy duty agitator, new.

Sweetland Filter No. 7, with 41 leaves, 25″ dia.

A complete shop for Fabricating at your service

H. LOEB & SON

4603 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Positions Wanted

PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH chemist, B.S. 10 years' experience, now successfully employed in charge of development laboratory. Desires new connection with pharmaceutical or similar industry with good future. American, 34 years, married, 3A draft rating. Present salary $3,600. BOX 909, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHARMACEUTICAL — Manufacturing chemist and executive; 25 years in production of quality pharmaceuticals, ampoules, extracts, liquids, ointments. A pill and tablet specialist, suppositories, etc. Locate preferably, west of Chicago; supervisory capacity. BOX 934, Oil, sociated with the war effort. BOX 937,

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR—Plant manager, graduate leading university with seventeen years highly diversified experience all in the field of oils, resins, paints, coatings, varnishes, lacquers, emulsions, synthetics, plastics and pigments, and their necessarily related fields. Age 37, married, classification 3-A. Hard driver and worker, not presently engaged in war work. Connection desired should be with organization of unquestioned integrity, requiring much work and responsibility, and closely associated with the war effort. BO 937, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS COLUMBIA, SOUTH AMERICA

A well known "Columbian Manufacturer" of paint and paint products, with first class references, desires to make arrangements with some leading U.S.A. manufacturers of well known brands of chemical products, already introduced to the Columbian markets, with a view of manufacturing their brands in Columbia on a license basis. Considering present shipping difficulties, products which can be produced from Columbian raw materials will be preferred.

BOX 944, OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER

MISCELLANEOUS

August 27, 1942
Schnell Publishing Co., Inc.
New York, N. Y.
Dear Sirs—

"At the time when, due to war conditions, our business was at a standstill we concluded to offer the facilities of our plant through a small classified advertisement which we inserted in a recent issue of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter in the Business Wants and Offers section.

"On the first day, the issue of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter came out containing our advertisement we received a telephone call at 11 a.m. and at 1 p.m. the deal was consummated.

"It is with pleasure that we write to tell that as a direct result of this advertisement we obtained business which will keep our plant running to capacity for the next ten months."

This advertiser's experience would, we are sure, be yours—

—If you have a plant or equipment for sale

—If you desire to offer the facilities of your factory on a full time or part time basis

—If you are in need of reconditioned machinery or equipment

—If in need of help or

—If you seek a new connection.

USE THE BUSINESS WANTS AND OFFERS pages of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Classified rates printed at head of this section — Display advertising rates furnished on request.

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
59 John Street
New York

U.S. Technicians Study Brazil Needs

—*Continued from page 5*

addition to adjustment and conversion measures. The President added:—

Fuel and power are primary problems in the Brazilian industrialization program. The mission will consider measures to increase Brazil's power production, or to convert its plants to alternative fuels. Expansion of existing ore reduction plants in Brazil will be studied, with the purpose of releasing considerable equipment in the United Nations and at the same time saving thousands of tons of vital shipping space.

Textile and other general manufacturing plants will be surveyed, in an effort to use Brazil's surplus textile fibers and to increase production of essential consumer goods. These and many other specific problems will be considered in the general program.

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Chilean Soda Nitrate Trade Benefited by War

—*Continued from page 3*

country's nitrate output, the remaining 10 percent being supplied by small independent companies. Whereas in 1914 about 135 Shanks plants were in operation, there are now only about twenty. The first two companies mentioned above operate the two large Guggenheim plants, Oficina Pedro de Valdivia, costing $32,000,000, and the Oficina Maria Elena, costing $43,000,000 with extensions.

These newer plants operate more efficiently than the Shanks plants, since they are better mechanized, utilize lower-grade ores, and require less fuel and labor. The third concern, which has been operating most of the Shanks plants, has been at various times considering the erection of a third mechanized-type plant. However, the two existing plants alone have a capacity exceeding Chile's total production during the past few years. Chile's output could be easily boosted to more than 2,000,000 tons a year and, theoretically, to 4,000,000 tons if guaranteed export markets, prices, and shipping conditions warranted.

Chilean Exports Hold Up

Since only 1 percent to 2 percent of the nitrate production is consumed in Chile, the bulk of the output has to be exported or stockpiled. During depression years the stocks in Chile often exceeded the whole year's production or the year's exports. By 1940, however, these stockpiles had been largely disposed of. At present the United States government looks favorably on building up a stockpile as an emergency reserve both in the United States and in Chile.

Sodium nitrate constitutes 20 percent of Chile's total exports, and in recent years has been surpassed in value only by copper as the chief export item. In earlier years sodium nitrate represented over half the value of Chile's total exports. One factor favoring the exports of Chilean nitrates is the fact that, in order to sell to Chile, many countries must buy nitrates so as to supply Chile with the means of purchasing such imports. Germany, for example, with the world's largest synthetic nitrogen production capacity, imported Chilean nitrates largely for this reason.

Export outlets for Chilean nitrate before the present war, in order of importance, were:—United States, Egypt, Spain, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Japan, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, the Baltic States, Peru and Argentina. Of the total Chilean nitrate exports in 1938, the United States took 40 percent; European countries, 48 percent; Egypt, 6 percent; Hawaii, 2 percent; and Japan and other countries, the remainder. In the last two years Chile has been cut off from practically all European markets except Great Britain, Spain and Portugal, while Egypt, normally the most important consumer of Chile nitrate next to the United States, has been semiblockaded. Since December, 1941, Far Eastern markets have also been largely closed to Chile nitrate shipments.

Chilean Exports of Sodium Nitrate

(Tons of 2,000 pounds)

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1880	246,819	1911	2,699,366
1881	396,409	1912	2,747,376
1882	542,455	1913	3,017,650
1883	649,871	1914	2,035,155
1884	615,908	1915	2,229,700
1885	480,459	1916	3,293,183
1886	495,933	1917	3,059,554
1887	776,077	1918	3,216,933
1888	845,947	1919	1,908,598
1889	1,044,582	1920	3,079,422
1890	1,171,731	1921	1,227,530
1891	869,822	1922	1,556,647
1892	886,937	1923	2,497,399
1893	1,044,901	1924	2,605,721
1894	1,210,496	1925	2 773,843
1895	1,364,943	1926	1,778,332
1896	1,219,964	1927	2,620,370
1897	1,188,301	1928	3,086,268
1898	1,425,930	1929	3,193,751
1899	1,540,371	1930	1,940,731
1900	1,601,985	1931	1,571,448
1901	1,388,211	1932	275,046
1902	1,525,294	1933	777,966
1903	1,606,675	1934	1,401,951
1904	1,653,210	1935	1,386,000
1905	1,818,700	1936	1,557,380
1906	1,903,660	1937	1,768,800
1907	1,825,009	1938	1,730,000
1908	2,260,137	1939	1,557,380
1909	2,352,724	1940*	1,566,400
1910	2,574,207	1941*	1,397,550

* 1940 and 1941 preliminary figures.

Wartime losses in European and Pacific markets have been partly counterbalanced by increased exports to other countries, so that Chile's total nitrate exports have held up fairly well during the war. Although detailed figures are no longer published, approximately one-half of Chile's sodium nitrate exports in 1941 went to the United States, one-fifth to Europe, and one-tenth to Africa, chiefly to Egypt.

Interest of United States

The United States has a twofold interest in the Chile nitrate industry:—First, as a source of imports, and, second, because American engineering skill, capital, equipment, and supplies were used to develop the industry. In 1940, Chile imported $43,000,000 worth of goods from the United States, and in turn shipped to the United States $57,000,000 worth of Chilean products, $12,000,000 of which represented sodium nitrate.

Because of Chile's unique economic structure, its ability to pay for imports and interest on foreign capital investments is closely related to its ability to export nitrates and copper. Before the outbreak of the war, the United States was Chile's leading trade partner, followed closely by Germany. Since then, German trade has been cut off, and the United States has become increasingly important both as a supplier to Chile and a consumer of Chilean products.

The United States is in the strange position of being the world's leading exporter of synthetic sodium nitrate and, at the same time, the largest importer of Chile's natural sodium nitrate. With the exception of insignificant amounts of synthetic sodium nitrate sometimes formerly imported from Canada and Germany, all of the quantities in the following table represent United States imports of natural sodium nitrate from Chile:—

United States Imports of Sodium Nitrate

(Short tons)

Fiscal year	Tons	Calendar year	Tons
1899	125,440	1920	1,480,519
1900	206,080	1921	413,474
1901	228,480	1922	607,500
1902	215,040	1923	998,680
1903	282,240	1924	1,105,601
1904	329,280	1925	1,245,693
1905	315,840	1926	1,024,014
1906	418,880	1927	838,636
1907	383,040	1928	1,156,860
1908	369,600	1929	1,042,113
1909	395,360	1930	616,687
1910	616,000	1931	636,825
1911	612,640	1932	56,482
1912	539,840	1933	137,610
1913	659,680	1934	328,750
1914	631,680	1935	437,690
1915	646,240	1936	529,015
1916	1,200,640	1937	701,785
1917	1,413,440	1938	646,386
Calendar year		1939	676,917
1918	2,066,483	1940	744,152
1919	456,354		

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Export License Deadline Extended

—*Continued from page 4*

to shipments of articles and materials on general license schedules, the value of which does not exceed $25.

Under the new method, if an exporter experiences difficulty in obtaining material needed for shipment under existing priority ratings and wishes to obtain it under the provisions of order M-148, he may do so by filing an application for an individual export license on form BEW-119.

This individual license, when issued, will have affixed thereto an allocation stamp specifying a date for the delivery of the material by the supplier. The stamp will represent a mandatory order to the supplier to furnish the material specified on the approved Individual License.

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Labor Dep't to Combine Wage-Hour, Contract Div.

OPD Washington Bureau

A consolidation of the Wage and Hour and the Public Contracts Divisions of the department has been ordered by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. The consolidation is intended to bring about greater efficiency and the avoidance of duplicate effort, she said, as well as a consistent policy of enforcement and interpretation of the Walsh-Healey act, and the fair labor standards act. L. Metcalfe Walling, who became Administrator of the Public Contracts Division when it was established in 1937 and Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division last March, will head the combined agency.

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Flaxseed Shortage Closes Archer-Daniels-Midland Unit

Shortage of flaxseed stocks will cause the closing September 6 of the milling departments of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company plant at Edgewater, N. J. Hunter Goodrich, plant manager stated that they may be able to reopen in a week or two by shipments from the West on Lake steamers.

Shipping Information

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

New York Imports

ALMOND KERNELS — 600 bgs, Marteza Klosrovshahi
27 bgs, Azad Beg Karabager
BABASSU KERNELS—1,600 bgs, 220,460 lbs, General Foods Corp
BAUXITE—3,276 tons, Aluminum Co of Canada
7,000 tons, Alcoa Shipping Co
BONES—917 bgs, 121,030 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
4,001 bgs, 377,537 lbs
CARDAMOM—15 cs, 1,500 lbs, Volkart Bros
10 cs, 1,516 lbs, W E Martin
CASEIN—584 bgs, 77,088 lbs, Breakstone Bros
425 bgs, 56,100 lbs, Casein Mfg Co
1,231 bgs, 1 5,132 lbs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades & Co
CHALK—1,000 tons, Taintor Trading Co
CELERY SEED—86 bgs, 10,812 lbs, McLaughlin, Gormley & King
34 bgs, 4,535 lbs, Hinton & Co
34 bgs, 4,335 lbs, Forbes Tea & Spice Co
70 bgs, 9,000 lbs, American Specialty Co
86 bgs, 10,812 lbs, Simon Beer Co
80 bgs, 10,400 lbs, R F Downing & Co
225 bgs, 28,439 lbs, D Hecht & Co
75 bgs, 10,500 lbs, A G Dunn
86 bgs, 10,812 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
86 bgs, 10,812 lbs, Becker Mayer Seed Co
88 bgs, 11,440 lbs, R H Elmaleh
176 bgs, 22,880 lbs, Credo Commodity Co
122 bgs, 15,860 lbs, Laxseed Co
20 bgs, 2,600 lbs, S B Penick & Co
88 bgs, 11,440 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
175 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
175 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Sokol & Co
80 bgs, 10,812 lbs, Ludwig Moller & Co
COCONUTS—300 bgs, I L Toledano & Co
COPAIBA BALSAM—30 cs, 1,260 lbs, Lloyd Brasileiro
CORIANDER SEED—267 bgs, 28,301 lbs, D Hecht & Co
CORKS—500 crates, Armstrong Cork Co
DISCS—37 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
WASTE—2,000 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
WOOD—2,200 bls, Crown Cork & Seal Co
141 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
CUMIN SEED—200 bgs, 21,6 7 lbs, Becker Mayer Seed Co
DILLSEED—475 bgs, 54,577 lbs, Anglo American Co
350 bgs, 35,000 lbs, Raphael H Elmaleh
135 bgs, 13,500 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
FENNEL SEED—100 bgs, 12,208 lbs, K J Lister
FLEASEED HUSK—182 bgs, 16,380 lbs, S B Penick & Co
139 bgs, 11,700 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
GASOLINE—3 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Corp
1 pkg, Shell Oil Co
GINGER ROOT—363 bgs, A G Dunn
200 bgs, 22,850 lbs, B H Old & Co
200 bgs, 22,850 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
160 bgs, 20,496 lbs, Becker Mayer Seed Co
266 bgs, 32,772 lbs, Sokol & Co
240 bgs, 34,800 lbs, Joenssen & Cross
247 bgs, 34,160 lbs, R T French & Co
252 bgs, 34,160 lbs, D Hecht & Co
168 bgs, 22,922 lbs, Schwartz & Son
590 bgs, 57,120 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
GUM, COPAL—741 bgs, 83,160 lbs, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger
2,000 bgs, 227,480 lbs, O G Innes Corp
36 bgs, 4,039 lbs, France, Campbell & Darling
300 bgs, 33,928 lbs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
800 bgs, 89,793 lbs, P S Buscharet
KARAYA—13 bgs, 1,300 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
PERILLA—11 bls, Chicle Development Co
HAIR—28 bls, 10 cs
CATTLE—21 bls
GOAT—60 bls, N Wagman Co
84 bls, American Textile Mfg Co
IPECAC ROOT—51 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
8 bgs, R D Heins
19 bgs, S B Penick & Co
IRANA ROOT—17 bgs, 2,578 lbs, Lloyd Brasileiro
LaTEX—140 cs, 61,600 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co
452 cs, 45,742 lbs, C E Wood & Co
305 cs, 173,652 lbs, Chicle Development Co
35 cs, 14,876 lbs, Lloyd Brasileiro
335 cs, 184,577 lbs
2 cs, 378 lbs, Lloyd Brasileiro
MANGANESE ORE—5,000 tons, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp
8,600 tons, E J Lavino & Co
2,017,500 kilos, African Metals Corp
MICA—137 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co
FILM—26 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
SPLITTINGS—95 cs, Mica Insulation Co
MURU MURU KERNELS—4,160 bgs, 542,330 lbs, General Foods Corp
MUSTARD SEED—12 bgs, W Russel Howe
MYROBALANS — 4,800 bgs, 243,600 lbs, Barkey Importing Co
OIL, COD—50 dms
PALM—1,028,053 kilos, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,200 bgs, 546,000 lbs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades & Co
2,100 bgs, 273,000 lbs, Garovagho & Zarraquin
12,430 bgs, 1,615,900 lbs, American Tanners, Ltd
24,016 bgs, 3,122,080 lbs, International Product Corp
69,075 bgs, 8,979,750 lbs, The Tannin Corp
30,247 bgs, 3,932,111 lbs
ROSEMARY LEAVES—47 bls, Kachurin Drug Co
SAGE LEAVES—321 bls, Kachurin Drug Co
SESAME SEED—187 bgs, 31,780 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
280 bgs, 28,000 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
366 bgs, 36,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co
70 bgs, 7,000 lbs, Jewett & Sherman
SHELLAC—200 bgs, 32,800 lbs, Mac Lac Co
350 bgs, 57,400 lbs, Ralli Bros
SLAG—2,861 tons
STEARIN, OLEO—2,032 bgs, 171,901 lbs
TALLOW—1,116 cks, Armour & Co
540 cks, 25,524 lbs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades & Co
247 cks, 111,632 lbs, Corporacion Argentina de Productores De Carnes
1,105 cks, 512,377 lbs
279 cks, 127,839 lbs, Eugeno Lang
TAN ALITE—824 pkgs, 55,858 lbs, Philipps Bros
TUCUM KERNELS—6,153 bgs, 881,840 lbs, General Foods Corp
TURMERIC—248 bgs, 34,720 lbs, J Pinto
118 bgs, 16,520 lbs, Elias Pinto
236 bgs, 33,040 lbs, J S Toledano & M Pinto
WAX, BEES—98 bgs, 22,215 lbs, National City Bank
300 bgs, 33,220 lbs, Distributing Trading Co, Inc
81 bgs, 7,678 lbs, R J Franco
80 bgs, E A Bromund Co

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Baltimore Imports

IRON PYRITES—3,000 tons

- - - —V- - - —

Philadelphia Imports

CHROME ORE—4,996 tons, E J Lavino & Co
SODA NITRATE—2,987 tons, Chilian Nitrate Sales Corp

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Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Cosmetics: — The manufacture in Canada of nail polish, perfumes, colognes, toilet waters, powders, rouges, lipsticks, hand and face lotions, and hair tonics has been restricted to specified numbers of shades and odors.

Gasogene Apparatus:—The Brazilian National Gasogene Commission of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Metallurgic Commission of the Ministry of Marine have been authorized to take measures necessary for obtaining new or used metallic material for the manufacture of gasogene apparatus.

In Transit:—Merchandise in transit to foreign countries may be entered through Colombian ports without paying customhouse duties, and transported through Colombian territory for reshipment through other qualified Colombian ports.

Pharmaceuticals: — The Dominican Republic has created a Price Control Commission to regulate prices of pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical specialties. The commission is authorized to fix maximum prices.

Silver Salts:—Exports from Canada of silver, silver ores and concentrates, metal and alloys, semi-fabricated and fabricated, scrap, salts and compounds are prohibited except under permit.

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Potash Producers Advisory Group Formed

OPD Washington Bureau

The Division of the Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board has announced the formation of the Potash Producers Industry Advisory Committee. T. E. Milliman, of the Chemicals Branch, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

Morace M. Albright, United States Potash Company, New York; Cecil B. Baker, American Potash & Chemical Corporation, New York; J. B. Grant, Potash Company of America, New York, and James P. Margeson, jr., International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, New York.

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Welsh Moves Balto. Office

The Baltimore office of James K. Welsh & Co. in the Keyser building on Redwood street, has been moved to the plant on Mertens avenue, in the Canton area, where Edward J. Robel remains in charge of operations. The firm has made some changes in its business, laying greater stress on the production of feeds.

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Miss Feeley in Hospital

Miss Josephine Feeley, who has served as office manager of the National Fertilizer Association since its organization, is in Doctors hospital, Washington, suffering from two serious attacks of coronary thrombosis.

YOU, too, should have your imports listed here for the information of OPD readers—it costs you nothing.

Mail lists of arrivals promptly and regularly, or telephone them—REctor 2-9820.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 68

Seeds

Canary. — Argentine seed fraction higher at 9½c. to 10c. per pound.

Caraway.—A little Dutch seed has brought $1.15 per pound. Syrian much cheaper at 85c. to 90c. per pound.

Cardamom.—Green Alleppey higher at $1.20 to $1.30 per pound; Ceylon, up to $1.15 to $1.20.

Celery. — Prices on Indian seed slump to 38c. to 39c. per pound with bids asked. Goods afloat cheaper at 35c. to 36c.

Coriander.—Morocco seed down to 11½c. to 12c. per pound.

Mustard.—New crops is influencing spot prices downward. California brown, good, 17c. to 17½c. per pound; fair, 15c. to 15½c.; Montana yellow, 6¼c. to 6½c. Roumanian yellow, lower at 5½c. to 6c.

Poppy.—Turkish seed shaded to 40c. to 41c. per pound in quiet market.

Sunflower.—Higher on adverse production reports. California large, 7½c. to 8c. per pound; medium, 7¼c. to 7¾c.; poultry, 7c. to 7½c.

Spices

Allspice.—Mexican item brings fractionally higher price at 26½c. to 27c. per pound.

Cassia.—Fully steady, all kinds and all positions.

Clove.—Firm. Lacking further signs of strength.

Ginger.—Sole chance comes in Calicut root, being higher at 25½c. to 26c. per pound. Jamaica very firm locally. No African reported.

Mace.—Siauw bringing higher price. Sold at 80c. to 82c. per pound. Other varieties very steady.

Paprika.—Demand irregular. Prices steady. Considerable competition.

Pepper.—Prices hold uniformly unchanged. Reds show some gathering strength. Less shading of prices. Whites on dull side.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from August 28 to September 4, inclusive, comprised none contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound— High.	Low.	Close.
September	...	...	6.43@6.50
December	...	...	6.58@6.60

Pimento. — Advanced to 31¼c. to 31¾c. per pound, spot. Very firm, spot and source.

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Delaware Chemical Corporation, Brooklyn, has changed its corporate name to Buffalo Chemco, Inc.

Fertilizer Materials

Sulphur and Pyrites

—Continued from page 73

Peanut Meal.—8.75 percent grade, $36.50 per ton, Southern Georgia and Alabama.

Fish Scrap.—$4.25 and 50c. per unit, Carolina Coast points.

Baltimore—September 4

Fish Scrap.—This organic ammoniate is reported scarce, with the production at Chesapeake Bay points not heavy, and with none of the fishing companies having caught up on their contracts. Only four of the companies continue to operate on that bay because of the slimness of the hauls. Fishing off the Florida coast is represented as poor, but results farther up the coast have recently shown some improvement. Sales of scrap are being made at the ceiling, of course, with the prices quoted according to protein content, and with 60 percent material at $1.21 per unit.

Superphosphate.—The demand for this product shows some increase in activity, with supplies large enough to take care of the current wants. Prevailing prices are the ceilings.

Chicago—September 4

Blood.—Principal grade, $5.80 to $5.85 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—High-grade unground feeding, bulk basis, $5.37 per unit ammonia; hoof meal, $4 to $4.50; liquid stick, $2 to $2.25.

Bone Materials.—Bone meal, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42.50; dry rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.21 per unit.

San Francisco—September 4

Ammonia Phosphate.—16/20 quoted at $48 per ton, delivered.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Quoted at 38 per ton; freight allowancet up to $4.40 per ton.

Fish Meal.—Buying is heavy. Named at $1.16 per unit, f.o.b. production points, San Francisco and Monterey.

Nitrate of Soda.—Prices extended through September.

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G.E. Petitt on Directorate Of Potash Co. of America

George E. Petitt, vice-president in charge of sales of Potash Company of America, has been elected a member of that company's board of directors. Before joining the executive staff of the Potash Company, Mr. Petitt was senior vice-president o fthe Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation. Previous to that affiliation, he had been associated with other fertilizer and agricultural raw material producers.

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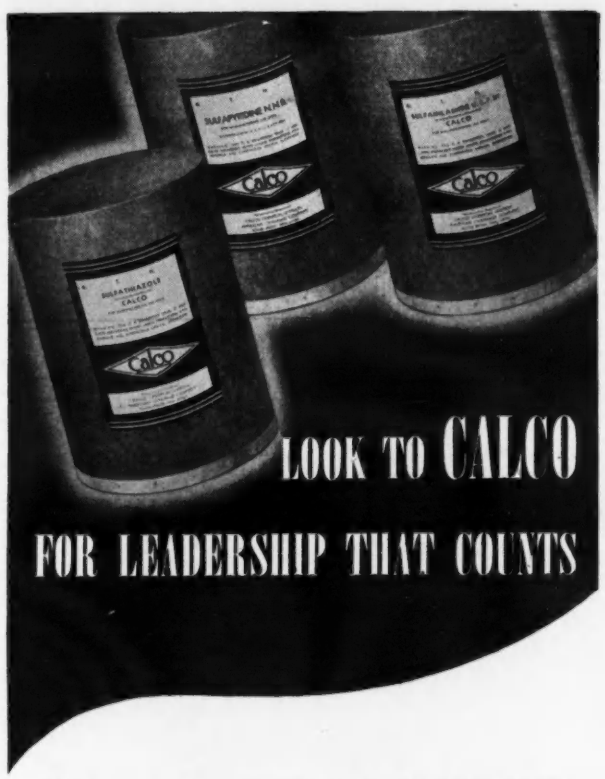

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